The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,083—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1897.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	27th Aug.
B.I. ROME	5545	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
M * GANGES	4252	T. F. Creery	10th „
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W. G. Worcester	18th Sept.
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	25th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5281	L. H. Moule	2nd Octr.
* PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler	9th „
B.I. BRITANIA	6525	J. T. Parfitt	16th „
* SHANNON	4362	J. F. Jephson	23rd „
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The steamer marked M * proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 10 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 16th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	4th Sept., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rossevic	4,213	1st Oct., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Leva	4,235	Sept.
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	12th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Aug. 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward Voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Aug. 18, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeMaubeuge	3rd September.
SAGHALIEN	4,019	Garbe	1st October.
YARRA	4,755	Le Coispellier	29th October.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allow for breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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CALCUTTA : Old Court Street House.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 28th Aug., at 2 p.m., or on the arrival of Mail steamer if later arriving.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 26th Aug., about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MALABAR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 2,962 tons, on or about 27th Aug.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 9th Sept.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND BEIRA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,680 tons, on or about 28th Aug., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, and Beira, in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	27th August.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

The Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON — MADEIRA
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in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.
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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

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Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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The *Educational Times* says :—"Our notice of a work so interesting must necessarily be very imperfect. We have twice essayed to write the notice, and have become so absorbed in the work as to read on for hours forgetful of our object. It is a story of boundless interest and of exquisite beauty.

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MEDOC	GRAVES	* COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	* * „
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MARGAUX		1884 Vintage. Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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"MOVILLETTE" EYE GLASS.

ABSOLUTELY THE MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE-NEZ EVER MANUFACTURED.

PERFECT FOR SPHERICAL, CYLINDRICAL OR PRISMATIC LENSES.

A BOON TO PEOPLE who have noses with an even extended surface To adjust the eyeglass is very simple. Two spurs are grasped between the finger and thumb of one hand. This causes the plaquets to extend, and the glass is then placed on the nose. Upon releasing the pressure the plaquets adapt themselves in a very pleasant fashion to any shaped nose and with the very least feeling of pressure.

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3. They always maintain their horizontal position.
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WINES, SPIRITS, PROVISIONS, AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
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OUR SUPPLIES of English, and Italian Oilmen's Stores, Preserved Provisions, etc., are constantly renewed with the best and fresh stocks from only the well-known Houses, and we guarantee their quality and freshness.

Reduced Cash Price Lists Free on Application.

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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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BLACK FELTS.
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STRAW BOATERS.
SUN HATS, AND HELMETS.
TWEED CAPS.
DRESS HATS.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

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BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MAILLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

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FRAMJI COWASJI HALL,
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, AND
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY,
THE 24TH AND 25TH INSTANT.

The Procession in all its magnificent detail will be most faithfully represented by aid of the Cinematograph. The Series of Pictures will be produced in such a lifelike manner that looking at them one will immediately imagine himself witnessing the greatest event in modern times as if actually on the spot. Two Exhibitions will be given on each of the days mentioned at 6-30 P.M., and 9-30 P.M., except on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, when only the 9-30 p.m. Exhibition will be held.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Rs. 2, Re. 1, and Ans. 8.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or at the Doors.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKI MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 31st instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for the Karachi Municipality, a SUPERVISING SANITARY INSPECTOR on a salary of Rs. 100, rising to Rs. 150, by annual increment of Rs. 10, with Rs. 15, conveyance allowance.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned on or before the 4th September, 1897.

J. STRACHAN, M.I.C.E.,
Engineer and Secretary, Karachi Municipality.

Karachi, 18th August, 1897.

LOST.

SIX COUPONS Nos. 352 to 357, each Value Rs. 17-8-0, of Southern India Spinning, Weaving Company, Limited, in the name of BHANJIBHAI VITHALDAS. Finder will be REWARDED.

BHANJIBHAI VITHALDAS,
care of MOHANLAL KISONDAS,
Choksey Bazaar.

23rd August, 1897.

HOTEL FOR SALE IN QUETTA.

"THE LANSDOWNE HOTEL," well furnished, with Billiard Table, &c. The only Hotel in Quetta; affording a capital opportunity to an energetic man. Apply to—

D. MACBEAN,
The Bank House, Quetta.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 201 OF 1895.

RUTTONSEY PREMJEE..........................Plaintiff.
JESING JAO BARRETTO and Others ......Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit on the 17th day of December, 1895, it was ordered that the Defendants Jesing Jao Barretto, Muttas Jao Barretto, Pedrao Sabjao Barretto and P. J. Barretto should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,686-4-10 for debt and interest and Rs. 417-10-0 for taxed costs which said debt interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 6,103-14-10 and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, upon the sum last abovementioned from the date of the said Decree until payment.

And Whereas by a Warrant of Attachment of Moveable Property, dated the 23rd January, 1896, certain Moveable Property consisting of Household Furniture, Ironsafe, Bags of Rice (Paddy) empty Gunny Bags, &c., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and Notified that on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1897, at the hour of 1-30 o'clock P.M., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Moveable Property issued herein on the 2nd day of July, 1897, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at Matoonga the Moveable Property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree and Costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 23rd day of August, 1897.

G. COTTON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI AND MOTILAL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 386 OF 1897.

(1) FREDRICK WILLIAM STEVENS, C.I.E., Architect and Civil Engineer and (2) MARY ELIZABETH STEVENS, his wife, both residing at Malabar Hill, Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

v.

WILLIAM BEDFORD, of the Accountant-General's Department in Bombay, Chairman of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, on behalf of himself and of all members other than the Plaintiffs of the said Fund ....Defendants.

UNDER Section 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure Notice is hereby given to all Members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted this suit praying for the following or such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require :—

(a) That it may be declared that it was and is not competent to the Association to deprive the Plaintiff Mary Elizabeth Stevens of her right to receive her pension if and when the same becomes and so long as the same is payable at par.

(b) That the Plaintiff Mary Elizabeth Stevens if and when she becomes widow of the Plaintiff Fredrick William Stevens may as such widow be declared entitled for her life (except during any period of remarriage) to receive her pension at par.

(c) That the Plaintiffs' costs may be paid out of the Funds of the Association.

The Writ of Summons herein is made returnable for MONDAY, the 11th day of October, 1897.—Dated this 20th day of August, 1897.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Prothonotary.

D. B. BINNING.
The 20th day of August, 1897.

Messrs. CRAWFORD, BURDER & Co.,
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CONTENTS.

VOLUME I.

AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis or Spear, Pike or Pal.
2. The God Picus.
3. Divine Names in Pal.
4. The Rod and Rhabdemancy.
5. The Fleur-de-Lis at the Axis Point.
6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopv' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
8. Divine Names in Harp- and Dor.

THE STONE.

9. Natural Magnets; Meteorities and Beth-Els.
10. The Loadstone Mountain —Crete.
11. 'Mayvns, Medea and Mala—Touch-stone.
12. The Œdipus Myths.
13. The Cardinal Points.
14. The Four Living Creatures.

THE PILLAR.

15. The Axis Pillar.
16. Divine Names in Lat.
17. The Tat of Ptah—The Tee and Umbrella.
18. The Heavens Palace and its Pillar.
19. The Colophon.
20. The Dual Pillars—Pillar Wind Gods.
21. The Dokana or Gate of Heaven.

THE PILLAR AXIS AS TOWER.

22. The Round Towers of Ireland—Pillar Stones.
23. Some other Towers.

THE AXIS AND THE UNIVERSE TREE.

24. The Tree-trunk.
25. The Christmas-tree.
26. The Myths of Daphne Ag Laurea.
27. The Gods of the Druids.

POLAR MYTHS.

1. The Navels—Nave Hearth-fire—Sanctuary
2. The Rock of Ages.
3. The Arcana.
4. The North.
5. The Eye of Heaven.
6. The Pole Star.

APPENDIX.

a Additions and Subtractions.
b Skeleton Argument.
c Lapses and Relapses.

VOLUME II.—(Now in the Press).

HEAVEN'S MYTHS.

THE WHEEL.

1. The Praying Wheel.
2. The Fire Wheel.
3. The Heaven's Wheel.
4. The Wheel-God.
5. The Wheel of Fortune.
6. The Glyph Ra.
7. The Wreath.
8. The Romaunt of the Rose.

BUDDHA'S FOOTPRINTS.

9. Shoes of Swiftness.
10. Buddha's Footprints.
11. The Three Steps.
12. The Legs o' Man.
13. The Chakra as Wheel of the Law.
14. The Suastika.
15. The Labyrinth.
16. The Doric Fret.
17. The Conch-Shell.
18. The Chakra as Weapon.
19. The Flaming Sword.
20. Stone Weapons of the Gods.
21. Ceraunia, Brontia, and Ombria.

DANCING.

22. Circular Worship.
23. Right and Left.
24. Religious Dancing.
25. Leaping.
26. The Sadi.
27. Numa Pompilius.
28. The Dance of the Stars.
29. The "Dancing" Dervishes.

THE SPHERE.

30. The Winged Sphere.
31. The Man-Bird-God.
32. The Wings of Kronos
33. Divine Birds.
34. Feathers.
35. The Egg.
36. The Winged Scarab.

SOME HEAVEN'S GODS.

KRONOS AND PTAH.

1. Kronos.
2. The Symbols O, D, & D.
3. Fallen Gods.
4. Polar versus Solar Worship.
5. The White Wall.
6. Argos, Argo, and the Argei.
7. Danae.
8. Seb-Kronos.

THE KABEIROI OR KHABIRIM.

9. The Seven Kabeiroi.
10. The Kabeiroi generally.
11. The Three Kabeiroi.
12. The Two Kabeiroi'
13. The Dioscuri.
14. Corybantes.
15. The Curetes.
16. The Dactyles.
17. The Telchines.
18. The Arvalian Brothers.

HEAVEN'S MYTHS—(Resumed).

THE HEAVEN'S-RIVER.

1. The Milky Way.
2. The Bees.
3. The Milky Way (Resumed).
4. The Glyph ᴧᴧᴧ
5. Holy Water.
6. Nebulæ and Meteors.
7. Weaving the Veil.

HEAVEN'S (AND AXIS) MYTHS.

THE MOUNTAIN.

1. Atlas.
2. Meru.
3. The Dual Mountain.
4. Holy Mountains generally.
5. Mountain Climbing.
6. Parsi Dakhmas.
7. The Marvellous Mountain.
8. The Mountain as Heaven's vault.
9. The Enchanted Island.
10. Le Pays de Cocagne.
11. The Cone.

POLAR MYTHS.

THE NUMBER SEVEN.

1. Astrology.
2. The Seven of Ursa Major
3. Thebes.
4. The Number Seven.
5. The Seven Sleepers.
6. The Seven Churches.
7. The Week.
8. The Maini, Maruts, and Rishis.
9. The Week (Resumed).

THE SOUTH.

1. The South.
2. Sisyphus and Tantalus, Also from Volume I.
3. The Tomeye.

UNIVERSE-AXIS MYTHS.

1. The Axis as a Bridge.
2. The Dogs at the Chinvadh Bridge.
3. The Heavens a box.
4. The Ladder.

WHORLS.

RAGS.

INDEX TO THE TWO VOLUMES.

NOTICES.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 9-39m., 8-48a. Low water, 2-2m., 3-14a.
Jubilee Procession, Framjee C. Hall, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

CRICKET.

Ordnance *vs.* Marine Battalion.

Polo.—There will be a game, to-day, at 5 p.m.

Gymkhana Football.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-30.

A Hindu Fair.—A Hindu fair, called Bhimnath Temple Fair, will be held, at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, in the Fort street.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Singapore and Japan, per extra s. s. Eden Hall, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 5 p.m., to-morrow.

Organ Recital.—An organ recital will be given in St. Thomas' Cathedral, on Thursday next, at 6 p.m., by Mr. Mant, assisted by Mr. A. J. Cunningham as violinist, and Mr. Lawrence Atkinson as vocalist. A collection will be made in aid of the Organ Restoration Fund.

A Fraudulent Bill-Collector.—Mr. W. Leach, manager of Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Company, of Hornby Road, has reported to the police that one of his bill-collectors, named Gopal Sonoo, absconded, on Thursday last, with Rs. 150, belonging to the firm. The fraudulent bill-collector is now being sought for by the police.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 (weather permitting):—

March	Am Schonen Strand der elbe	Vollstedt
Serenata	Love in Idleness	Macbeth
Selection	The Belle of Cairo	Kinsey Peile
Valse	Soiree D'ete	Waldteufel
Selection	La Poupee	Audran.
Polka	Off we Go	Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A Musical Recital.—Veterinary-Surgeon D. N. Patel, a well-known local student of native music, intends shortly to give a musical recital of the romantic episode of the Kyani Heroes, "Rustom and Sorab," at the Framji Cowasji Hall. The proceeds, it is announced, will be utilised to assist such Parsee families as have been rendered helpless by the loss of bread-winners during the plague epidemic. Preliminary to this public recital, a private gathering was held in the Framji Cowasji Hall, on Sunday afternoon, when a number of Parsee families were present, and Mr. K. N. Kabraji presided. Dr. Patel, who is already known to Bombay native public as a good singer, possessing a clear and sweet voice, sung the narrative composed by himself in different airs.

Robbing a Boy of his Ornaments.—Bheewa Gainoo, a Hindu, residing at Nowroji Hill 1st Lane, reported to the police on Sunday evening that his grandson Juggonath, aged eight years, left school, which is situated in the same street, at a quarter to 4 o'clock that afternoon for the purpose of drinking water from a water-pipe in a stable alongside the school and had not since been heard of. The boy had on his person at the time three gold earrings set with pearls, one silver waist-chain, and a pair of silver wristlets, of the aggregate value of Rs. 38. The boy was subsequently found by a policeman at Bhuleshwar minus the ornaments. The boy stated that a Ghatee, whom he did not know, met him at the water-pipe and promised to give him some marbles, if he should accompany him. He accompanied him, and when they arrived at some distance the Ghatee gave the boy two marbles, asking him to give his ornaments in return. The boy did so, and the Ghatee left with the ornaments.

The Fatality in the Mahim Creek.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Mahim, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Dewkee, aged thirty-five years, wife of Bhicoo Panglia, a fisherman, residing at that locality. About 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, Bhicoo engaged a small boat to go from the side of the Mahim Creek to collect shell fish and the deceased accompanied him on board. After collecting some fish they were returning about 1 p.m., under heavy rain accompanied by a strong wind. As they were sailing past the Bandora railway bridge, a heavy wave suddenly swamped the boat, and the deceased and her husband were thrown into the sea. Neither did the husband nor the deceased know how to swim, but the former, after some struggling, managed to catch hold of the capsized boat, which was drifted ashore by the wind, and he landed safely about an hour after the accident. The deceased was drowned, and her dead body was found on Sunday afternoon, washed ashore near the railway bridge. There were no marks of violence on the body. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Fatal Accident in a Mill.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Gungia Sonoo, aged twenty years, a mill-hand, employed in the mule department of the Jamshed Mill, and residing at Ferguson Road. About half-past 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the deceased was stooping down, sweeping under the mule, when the machine came suddenly along the rails and struck him on the head, knocking him down on the ground. The machine was stopped by removing the belt and Gungia was extricated unconscious, bleeding from nose, ears, and mouth. He was placed in a victoria and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was found that he had sustained a wound at the upper part of the left temple, which was bleeding profusely. Fever set in on the following day, and deceased never came to himself again and died on Sunday evening. The House Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to the fracture of the base of the skull, and the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidience.

Delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court.—A meeting of Parsee Justices of the Peace was held, last evening, at the residence of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., Hornby Road, for the purpose of selecting a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, in the place of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy, deceased. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of Parsee Justices. On the motion of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, seconded by Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. Cowasjee Dadabhoy Dubash, the only candidate in the field, was unanimously elected. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee, solicitor, brought to the notice of the Justices that, when the Parsee Act was passed in 1865, the age of majority stood at 21 years. It had since been lowered to 18 years; and it was desirable that the Viceroy's Council should be memorialised to make the necessary alteration in the Act. This was only a suggestion thrown out. Other gentlemen having spoken upon it, it was allowed to drop. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Surat News.—Our Surat correspondent, writing on Saturday, says:—The annual Hindu Shravan holiday, the Gocul Ashtami fair, came off yesterday, but owing to heavy showers of rain, which commenced to fall from 3 p.m. till about 6 in the evening, people could not move out of their houses to enjoy this great holiday, many of them coming to see the fair from distant villages had to go back disappointed. Fancy the disappointment of some fifteen to twenty thousand people flocking into the city days before this holiday from the suburbs and adjoining villages, and even from far off places, like Broach, Baroda, Navsari, Billimora, and Bulsar. Sight-seeing apart, it is the great annual shopping day that draws so many people to the city on this occasion.—Stray cases of plague have again occurred here in the last few days, amongst native fishermen living in Naupura, many of them proving fatal after removal to the Civil Hospital. House-to-house visitation in this as well as in many other suspected parts of the city is being again vigorously carried on by Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman, the City Police Inspector, Assistant-Surgeon Dotiwalla, and a party of police.

Importation of Diseased Meat.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, David Aaron, a sub-inspector in charge of the Market Department, Bombay Municipality, prosecuted one Goolam Noor, a Julai, on a charge of having, on the 25th February last, imported from Cooria to Bombay 80lbs. of diseased buffaloe meat without a permit from the Municipal Commissioner. The accused brought the meat from Cooria by a train and alighted at the Sion station, where the inspector found the meat to be putrid and imported in contravention of the Municipal Act. He was thereupon served with a summons to appear before the magistrate, but he did not answer it, and in the month of April following joined the Thana Police, which he left in the month of June. Since then his whereabouts could not be ascertained and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. On the 20th instant he was arrested at the Mazagon railway station, when he attempted to misrepresent his identity by stating that his name was Mahomed Bux, and lived at Chindhy Bazaar. His Worship fined him Rs. 30 with the alternative of twenty days' rigorous imprisonment.

The Story of an Umbrella.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Supdt. Grennan charged Mahomed Vulley, a Mahomedan employed in a furniture dealer's shop, with theft of an old umbrella belonging to Disherkhan Salabatkhan, a police sowar. The complainant went in company of his brother to a Boree's shop at Lohar Chawl. When leaving after making the purchases, he noticed that he missed the umbrella from by his side, where he had kept it. He at once made a complaint to a policeman doing duty on the road, and accused, who was making purchases at the adjoining shop, was seized with the umbrella in his hand. He said it was his, and complainant averred it was his. Constable Walker, before whom the matter was taken at the police station, asked them to give a description of the umbrella. The complainant gave an accurate description, while the accused could not describe it rightly. Mr. Da Souza, pleader, who defended the accused, said that there was some mistake in the matter, and that the accused being a respectable man would not even think of stealing an old umbrella, which was hardly worth four or six annas. After recording the evidence, the magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 40, with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Under Arrest on a Withdrawn Charge.—Superintendent Grennan, yesterday, charged Shamji Visram with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,900, belonging to Laiji Jugjiwan, under whom he was employed as a bill collector. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, who appeared for the accused, informed Mr. Pheroz Hoshung Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, before whom the accused was brought up, that a warrant was issued against his client on the 3rd April last at the instance of Laiji. Subsequently the matter was taken before Mr. Hamilton, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, and permission was granted to withdraw the charge. The accused then returned to Bombay, and was pointed out to a policeman as the man against whom a warrant was issued. He was then taken into custody and was bailed out by the Superintendent. Mr. Kapadia under the circumstances asked the magistrate to discharge the accused. Mr. Grennan said that a complaint was made to the police on the 1st of April last, and two days afterwards a warrant was issued. Accused having left Bombay the warrant was sent to Jafferabad. During his absence on the intervention of his friends the complainant withdrew the charge. The police knew nothing about it, and no intimation was ever given to them. On Sunday night, when the man was arrested, it was stated that the charge was withdrawn and the matter compounded. The Superintendent knowing that the charge was an uncompoundable one wanted to see some proofs of the statement made on behalf of the accused. It was said Mr. Velinker was the pleader in the case. Constable Walker was sent to his place to make enquiries, but Mr. Velinker was not at home, and having no satisfactory proofs Mr. Grennan thought the best thing under the circumstances was to be to charge him and release him on bail. The magistrate said that in the absence of any record being produced the court could make no order, but the matter would be formally remanded before Mr. Hamilton until (this) Tuesday morning.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO THE HON. MR. N. G. CHANDAVARKAR.

A correspondent writes:—A large and representative gathering of the townspeople of Karwar took place at the Municipal Hall, on Wednesday, the 18th instant, for the purpose of voting a congratulatory address to the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar on his elevation to the Legislative Council of this Presidency. All the prominent members of the native community of Karwar graced the occasion with their presence. The wide distribution of hand-bills, giving intimation of the meeting, purporting to have been issued jointly by five leading gentlemen, each of whom represented a section of the community, secured the presence of the whole of the elite of Karwar. The meeting was thoroughly representative in its character. Among those present were:—Messrs. H. Ingle, Special Magistrate, and C. Jamsetjee, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue; Rao Bahadurs L. G. Deshmukh, First Assistant Collector, N. G. Deshpande, Huzur Deputy Collector, and R. R. Gangolly, First Class Sub-Judge; Rao Sahebs M. R. Saldanha Mamlatdar, Dadattrya Krishna, Government Pleader, H. R. Deshpande, High School Head Master, V. Joshi Deputy Educational Inspector and Gurjar Sirkarkoon, and several other prominent members of the native community. Indeed, a mere list of the names of the distinguished persons who were present, but whose names are omitted here for the sake of brevity, would occupy the whole column of you newspaper. The hall was crowded to excess, but the arrangements made for accommodation were simply perfect. The proceedings commenced exactly at 5 p.m., R. S. Dattaraya Krishna, president of the Municipality, occupying the chair. The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Limaye, who read a short life of Mr. Chandavarkar in Marathi. Mr. Limaye afterwards cynically observed that another public meeting having been held a few days previously in the town for the very same object, he wondered what section of the community the present meeting represented. The chairman then justly observed that the former meeting was not properly advertised, and that several leading gentlemen, who would otherwise have gladly gone there, could not attend it in consequence. Indeed, at the former meeting, the upper ten of Karwar were conspicuous by their absence, few, if at all, of the leading gentlemen having been invited to the meeting. Then Mr. Kamat, District Court pleader, read a draft address, and proposed that it might be adopted. [illegible] Mr. S. N. [illegible] B.A., in an impressive speech, which was the speech of the evening, ably seconded the proposal. Mr. Chandavarkar is the first and only gentleman from Kanara who has been honoured with a seat in the Legislative Council. His nomination to a seat in the Council has been hailed with entire satisfaction throughout the Presidency by all sections of the people as well as by the Press, both European and native. From his maiden speech in the Council, as well as from our knowledge of him, we are confident that he will prove a sound adviser to Government, and that he will secure its good-will while enjoying the confidence of the public. Mr. Chandavarkar, by his manifold qualifications has richly deserved the high position of a Councillor of Government, and is eminently fitted to perform the functions of that high office. We cannot but remember with pride that when in 1885 each of the three Presidencies sent its most brilliant orator to advocate the cause of India before the British public, the enchanting eloquence of Mr. Chandavarkar more than justified the claim of this Presidency to the foremost rank. There cannot be a better proof of the esteem in which his intellectual attainments are held than the fact of his having been selected by the University to represent that body in the local Legislative Council. He is, besides, an ardent social reformer, and is striving his best to elevate his countrymen by exhorting them both by precept and example to discard those superstitions which are found to be in the light of pure reason, silly and mischievous. Mr. Chandavarkar, by his literary attainments, amiable disposition, moral courage, and above all, by his charming eloquence, has become one of the most famous and popular native gentlemen of the day. He is surely an ornament to this district, which has produced him, and we cannot but feel ourselves honoured in the honour done to him. Mr. Limaye then moved an amendment that a clause may be inserted in the proposed address, expressing the hope that Mr. Chandavarkar would not allow his professional duties of pleader to interfere in any way with his labours in the interests of the public as a councillor of Government. No one having seconded him, his proposed amendment fell to the ground. The address as previously read by Mr. Kamat was carried "nem con." The chairman, in his concluding remarks, observed that the reputation of Mr. Chandavarkar as a public-spirited gentleman was a sufficient guarantee that the insertion in the address of any such clause as that suggested by Mr. Limaye would be not only superfluous, but preposterous. He also expressed his satisfaction at the large attendance of the townspeople, and thanked them for their assistance in making the meeting a complete success. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the proceedings of the meeting terminated.

THE LATE KHOJA PHILANTHROPIST.

At the ziarat or third day ceremony in connection with the death of the late Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, the members of the deceased's family, his relatives, and friends subscribed amongst themselves a sum of Rs. 24,400 to be applied towards charitable objects for the good of the community in the name of the deceased with a view to preserve his memory. The raising of such a fund is the first instance of its kind amongst the Khoja community. The objects to which this fund will be devoted will be hereafter decided upon. It is expected that out of the estate a good sum will be hereafter given in charity. The principal subscribers were:—Mrs. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy (mother of the deceased), Rs. 5,000, Mr. Cassumali Jairajbhoy (brother), Rs. 2,500, Bai Khanumbai (widow), Rs. 2,500, Bai Sakinabai, wife of Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy (sister), Rs. 2,000, Bai Jenabai, wife of Mr. Musabhoy Hassumbhoy Visram (sister), Rs. 2,000, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim (father-in-law), Rs. 2,000, Mrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 500, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 1,000, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 500, Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Hassum, Rs. 1,000, Messrs. Rhemoobhoy, Goolamhuseinbhoy, and Dostmahomedbhoy Allana, Rs. 500, the Hon. Mr. Abdallah M. Dharamsi, Rs. 500, and the Khoja employes in the office of Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Rs. 1,000.

STRIKE OF MILL MECHANICS.

Twenty-five mechanics of the engineering department of the Standard Mill struck work on Sunday morning on account of not receiving grain compensation. The men congregated outside the mill at 9 a.m., and assaulted an employe, who had been sent out to get new hands, causing a slight wound on his forehead. The police appeared on the scene, but the man was unable to point out the persons who assaulted him. A party of policemen was kept there during the day, and at 5-30 p.m., seventeen of the men who again came there and were disorderly were arrested, and held to bail. The police arrangements were continued yesterday to prevent any further breach of the peace.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

The annual railway conference at Simla held its first meeting under the presidency of the Viceroy on Friday. It will re-assemble next Wednesday, but its sittings are likely to be very few. The work before it is the consideration of projects which have already been marked out in the Public Works Department or by private companies.

A collision occurred on the East Indian Railway between an up goods and a down passenger train midway between Nahwai and Gaipura. No particulars have been received.

The earnings of the Indian Railways have improved in a most remarkable manner since June. Two months ago they were 34 lakhs worse than in the corresponding period of last year. Now they are actually 25 lakhs better, or an improvement of nearly 60 lakhs.

The Plague scare in Afghanistan and Persia has died hard, but it is nearly extinct now. Caravans on the Herat-Meshed road are now subjected to only three days' quarantine.

Work on the Raipur-Dhamtari extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway line has been stopped. It is said Government intends to take over the construction of the line into its own hands.

The Bengal Government has sanctioned further allotments for famine relief as follows:—Chumparun, Rs. 96,000; Saran, Rs. 76,000; Puri, Rs. 8,800; Shahabad, Rs. 27,000.

A considerable portion of the money originally allotted for sanitary and other improvements in the Bengal jails has been diverted for urgent repairs of damages caused to these buildings by the earthquake.

A Sylhet correspondent wired on Thursday:—"Another sharp shock of earthquake occurred last night at 11-30 p. m., local time. The shock lasted about a quarter of a minute, and was stronger than the one of the 2nd instant." A Silchar correspondent telegraphs to the same effect.

The trial of the Tallah rioters has concluded with the conviction of one Sheikh Bhartao, who belonged to the third batch. He was sentenced by Mr. Wheeler to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The second batch of rioters, who were first convicted, have filed an appeal in the court of the District Sessions Judge of Alipore.

The long-pending boundary dispute between Kashmir and the Poonchhas has now been settled in favour of the former State by Captain H. L. Goodenough, Settlement Officer. Some minor boundary cases between the same States will be referred to this officer.

The long-pending question of having a Volunteer Institute in Madras has been settled and the Madras Government has allotted a piece of ground in Chepauk Park, to the south-east of the quarters of H. E. the Governor's bandsmen, for the purpose. The trees in the locality have been felled and the ground levelled for laying the foundation, which will take place before the monsoon sets in. The estimate for the Institute provides for a drill-hall, an armoury, Sergeant Instructors' quarters, and recreation rooms.

The Municipality of Lahore are doing all they can to reduce the danger of hydrophobia, by killing all the stray dogs in Lahore. In place of the old and cruel method, when sweepers and domes were employed with clubs to kill dogs and paid two annas per head, strychnine is now used. It is mixed with pudding or meat and given to the dog, and the end is quick and certain. One man only is employed to do this—and he has to remove the poisoned stuff if the dog will not eat it—thus fixing the responsibility for accidents on a single person. The number of dogs in Lahore is so great that though nearly 5,000 are yearly destroyed in this way there are still many left.

With the whole frontier from Swat to Waziristan in a blaze, writes the "Englishman," the position of the little English force at Kila Drosh and Chitral is one of no little difficulty and news of what is happening on the other side of the Lowarai Pass will be awaited with the keenest anxiety. Chitral itself is only held by three companies of the 27th Punjab Infantry. Kila Drosh, which has been strongly fortified recently, has a garrison of one battalion of a Gurkha regiment, half a Punjab regiment, and a section of a native mountain battery, the whole being under the command of Captain Mullins, 27th Punjab Infantry. It is improbable that any attack will be made from the north by the Yagistan and Chitrali hillmen as they are not likely to be infected by any religious fanaticism, it being a moot quetsion whether they have any religion at all. The danger, however, lies to the south in the shape of the Dir tribesmen, who might seize the opportunity of General Bindon Blood's brigade being engaged with the Swatis to cross the Lowarai Pass in force. That the Dir tribesmen are not enemies to be despised is proved by the fact that about only 1,000 of them, badly armed, drove Sher Afzul Khan and his mixed army of 5,000 Afghans and Chitralis out of the Drosh fort about the same time that Colonel Kelly was relieving Chitral in 1895. On the other hand, the Khan of Dir is too much interested in the continuance of the "pax Britannica in his wild neighbourhood to allow his people to turn against us if anything he can do will prevent it.

Last week's famine returns show a further reduction of nearly 125,000 persons in receipt of relief. The total now is less than 2,750,000, of which Madras contributes a fourth. In the whole of the North-West Provinces and Oudh there are now only 52,300 persons actually on relief works, but over 300,000 remain in the Central Provinces. The recent rain must have caused still further reductions all round.

A number of documents appear in the *Gazette of India* relating to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund. The Secretary of State in a covering despatch hints that the rate of interest allowed may be reduced from 4½ to 3½ per cent. In fact, the rate of interest on the insurance branch will be so reduced from October 1st. Subscribers should study the documents in detail for themselves.

Lord Fincastle, 16th Lancers, who is special correspondent of the *Times* with the Malakand Field Force, behaved with great gallantary at Landaki last Tuesday. When Lieutenant MacLean, of the Guides, dashed out to save Lieutenant Greaves, Lord Fincastle accompanied him. The enemy were in such numbers that, as we know, Lieutenant Greaves was killed and Lieutenant MacLean mortally wounded. Lord Fincastle had his horse shot, but he brought away Lieutenant MacLean. General Blood has shown his sense of the act of heroism by attaching the sole survivor of these three officers to the Guides Cavalry for duty.

A good example of the spirit which pervades the Native Army at the present moment, writes a correspondent, was furnished by the 2-3rd and 9th Gurkha Rifles at Lansdowne last week. The 39th Garhwal Rifles in that station were suddenly ordered on service. Like all our regiments they were ready to start in a few hours, but sufficient coolie transport was not available. Delay seemed inevitable, but the men of the 3rd and 9th quickly solved the difficulty. They volunteered to carry the baggage of the 39th down the hill to Kotwara on the railway, and this they did right cheerily though the rain was falling in torrents and the road was in a very bad state. The 39th got off in excellent time and they are now with General Wodehouse at Rustam. The 9th had their reward later, for they, too, were ordered off, and now the 2-3rd are left solitary at Lansdowne, hoping that they, too, may be required. Their 1st Battalion has gone from Almora to Kohat, so the regiment will be represented in the fighting line on the North-West frontier. The experience of the 9th and 39th in their march to the railway will, we trust, have the effect of directing the attention of the military authorities to the state of the road, or rather track. Lansdowne is one of our most important hill stations, as three battalions are quartered there, and communication with Kotwara should be made as easy as possible. As it is, during the rains the march down is extremely difficult.

The monsoon, writes the Punjab paper, is evidently determined that Lahore shall have the full benefit of its moisture this year. Tropical showers—to use an adjective dearly beloved by the English agricultural scribe—fell in Lahore on Friday; the downpour at times being really tremendous. Nothing like it has been seen here for the last three years: 1897 will be noted in local meteorological annals for continuous rain, as it is already for continuous heat. We have before us a record of temperatures for the last four years, registered by a gentleman in his office room at 3 p.m. each day. From 22nd June to 20th July, both days inclusive, the thermometer at this hour in the house was only once below 100°, and then it stood at 98°. For eleven consecutive days 102° were registered. Although we find higher temperatures—this year, for instance, for four consecutive days at the end of July it was 104°—there is nothing at all approaching this continuous heat, during the past four years. The average time for which the thermometer stands above 100°, without a break, in these records, is about twelve days; this year with just the one small drop it was above for thirty days.

Truth often plagiarises fiction, and sometimes does it very clumsily. Thus at Rouen two young people, blighted in love determined to die together. The youth shot his sweetheart and then himself. Both were found unconscious, both were taken to hospital, both recovered in two months, both remained faithful and both were married—to each other, of course. No fiction writer would dare to present his readers with such a monotonous sequence of improbabilities.

Several changes have been made in the official programme of President Faure's visit to Russia. We gather from the "Gaulois," that he will go to St. Petersburg on the day after his arrival instead of on the third or fourth day. It is at the French Embassy—and not at the Town Hall—where he will receive the deputations of the municipal council and the French colony. His first meeting with the Czar, the exchange of visits between himself and the Grand Dukes, and the gala dinner at Peterhof will take place on the first day; on the third he will attend the military review at Krasnoe-Selo; and on the fourth the Czar will entertain the President, his suite, and the officials of the French Embassy, to breakfast on board his yacht.

The gathering together of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, King Alexander of Servia, and the Prince of Montenegro, shortly to take place at Carlsbad, recalls the meetings of the Emperors upon which Europe was accustomed to wait with breathless anxiety. Although this is but a repetition in little of those famous conferences, in the present state of South-Eastern Europe, the significance of this concurrence of the Slav Rulers of the Balkans is by no means to be laughed at.

The largest land tortoise ever exhibited alive has just been placed in the tortoise house at the Zoo, where it positively dwarfs some of its fairly colossal companions. The curious thing about these giant tortoises is that their native countries are invariably small islands, such as the Galapagos. How they originally got there is a problem which in perplexity leaves that of the flies in amber far behind. It is possible that like the gnat in the king's brain they arrived small, and then waxed fat. This particular beast, which belongs to the Hon. Walter Rothschild, had to be fetched from Marseilles by a special messenger.

A goods station on the Moscow Kasan Railway was destroyed by fire on July 27th. There were seven lines of platform loaded one evening with goods, chiefly grain, cotton, wool, and other inflammable substances. Candles and matches caught fire one after another, and the thick column of dense smoke which rose in the still air was visible twenty miles away. The damage is estimated at well over a million roubles. No fatalities are reported; but a cattle train in the siding was burned, and all the bullocks, some fifty or sixty in number, which did [illegible] bursting their way out, were roasted to death. At nightfall the firemen succeeded in saving two lines of platform and most of the neighbouring warehouses.

The *Daily News* writes:—Mr. Chamberlain has no reason to complain of the study of his career in the "Temps." He figures in it as the real hero of our "annus mirabilis" of the Jubilee. His defection from Liberalism was evidently not inspired by the ordinary ambition of the parvenu. "The psychology of Mr. Chamberlain is by no means of this eminently coarse and simple order." Like Mr. Disraeli before him, he evidently aspires to be the educator of Conservatism, and to reconcile its claims with those of the democracy. He is, as it were, the honest broker of a transaction in which the Tories take the Imperialism of his new departure in Colonial policy in exchange for their concessions in Employers' Liability. Charmed with the popularity which their share of the compact has brought them, they have allowed Mr. Chamberlain to dictate their social policy. It is a little fanciful perhaps, especially in its relation to these particular facts, but it is not without traces of the power of divination. Nothing is more likely than that Mr. Chamberlain may end, as he began, with the Radical Programme, and that his Toryism—in his own scheme of action, at least—is but a means to an end.

An Australian paper publishes an interview with Mr. Vandeleur Craigh, ex-Governor of British North Borneo—a post which he vacated two year ago—with reference to the outrage in North Borneo. Mr. Craigh said:—"So far as Mat Salleh is concerned, it will be war to the death, for he knows very well there is no hope of reconciliation with the Government. About a year ago he fired upon a European officer and his suite, killing two men. For this outrage he was proclaimed an outlaw, and if caught he will be dealt with as a murderer. He is an infatuated Moslem," proceeded Mr. Craigh. "Hearing that he was restless, I sent for him to Government House, and the result of the interview was that he promised to mend his ways. He remained quiet during the remainder of my governorship. I do not think he would be able to offer any serious resistance. He is the head of a small tribe, and may have 150 followers; but if he makes one or two successful raids this following will increase. The Government have placed a price upon his head, and this may bring about his capture. He is not wealthy, and that is why he raided Gaya. The worst of it is he will stop the trade of the country. The people are exceedingly timid, and will not venture from their homes."

London, not merely London proper, but greater London, writes a contemporary, has rarely been so healthy. We have had long drought and a good spell of tropical heat, but these have brought with them no consequent disease. And now the doctors are grumbling with the unanimity of the agricultural classes. But it is not the low death rate that is their special grievance. What has injured them—it seems strange, but one hears it all up and down Harley-street—is the Jubilee. People had not time to get ill, or they had no time to go to a doctor, or they were obliged to get well quick or they let themselves recover naturally. Whatever was the cause the doctors suffered and the death rate dwindled. The cause probably was that the excitement sustained a hesitating patient, and when the week or fortnight had slipped by, the small crisis had been passed. Hospital doctors are familiar with the fact that their services are not so much required in Christmas week as before or after it. The same cause leads to the same result. The excitement of decorating the wards has a tonic influence. The prospect of the banquet abates the impending trouble. Afterwards, indeed, the doctors may have harder work. This more hopeful view of their prospects does not obtain with what should have been their Jubilee patients. The season ends prematurely—abruptly—definitely. London empties in a week. The patients start for Zermatt, and the mountain air achieves what the Harley-street prescriptions might have failed to effect. The net result of the Jubilee is a saving of the doctors' bills.

A contemporary has been making inquiries at the various museums in Paris in order to find out from the attendants who are the most generous in the way of tips, and, astonishing as it may seem, the Germans are ahead, followed by the Russians. The English come down low in the list, but this is explained by the fact that they are run by touring agencies who undertake to pay all tips themselves, and consequently pay none too largely.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade.)

FRATRICIDE.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHUNKER UKA.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. C. H. E. Leggatt, Joint Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in July last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. G. M. Tripathi appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown. The accused's brother, Moti Uka, was charged with him with causing the disappearance of evidence of offence to screen offender from legal punishment, in that, having reason to believe that the murder of his brother Lallu Uka had been committed by his brother Saunker Uka, he buried the body in a field, and thereby caused evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear. Moti Uka was found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; but he did not appeal to the High Court. The accused Shunker Uka was charged with having, on the 27th April last, committed murder by causing the death of his brother Lallu Uka. The story for the prosecution was that Lallu not returning from his field, his wife asked the accused where Lallu was, and requested him to fetch him. Accused went off, taking an axe with him. He found Lallu sleeping in the field, and killed him with the axe. He was going off when he met his brother Moti, and told him what he had done. The two buried the body in the field, but finding they had not buried it deep enough, they fetched a cart and took the body in it to another field where they buried it deeply. On their way to this second field, they were observed by two men, Jabu and Bapujee, who asked them what was in the cart. Accused said it was the body of his brother Lallu, who had been killed by falling from a tree. Jabu told them they were not to take the body away, but the accused offered him some money, which he refused. The accused afterwards confessed to the deceased's wife that he had killed him. The police and a "Punch" went to the field, and were shewn the place where the body had been first buried, some blood stained earth and cloths, and the axe, and also the place where the body was finally buried. Before the first-class magistrate, accused confessed to having committed the murder, and said that his brother Moti had helped him to dispose of the body; and the latter confessed helping his brother to bury the body. Accused repeated the confession before the committing magistrate, but said his brother did not help him to dispose of the body. In the first confession, the accused gave a very detailed account of the murder. He said that two or three days before the murder, he was joking and making free with the deceased's wife and embraced her, when the deceased came in and abused them both. This was corroborated by the deceased's wife Jhaver, except that she said that her husband abused her, but not the accused, who ran out as soon as deceased came in. The accused went on to say that one night when he came from his field, Jhaver asked him to go and see where her husband was. He went off, taking with him his axe; that seeing his brother asleep in the field; and as he had abused him, he dealt him a blow on his throat with his axe; and his brother expired at once. The accused was then going home, when he met his brother Moti. A hole was dug, and the body was buried in it, &c. Mr. Leggatt remarked that it was a most dastardly murder inflicted by the accused on his own brother while he was sleep and helpless. He said his brother had abused him two or three days before; but if this be true, the abuse was well merited even according to the accused's own statement. Moreover, this had occurred two or three days before the murder, and the accused's anger had had plenty of time to cool down. He struck his brother in the throat and must have intended to kill him. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence and after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

THE TRADE OF BOMBAY IN ALOE FIBRE.

Few of our readers are probably aware of the increasing business that is now being done in the export of Aloe fibre. There has been a continuous demand for the fibre from many parts of the world, and it seems that if India can supply it in large quantities there will be a good future before those who will set to work and begin the export on a large scale. As it is, it unfortunately remains a neglected industry in this country, but if once regular shipments are made and depended upon, a steady demand will be kept up. A visit to the press houses at Colaba would surprise many a capitalist in search of a profitable investment. Waggon loads of the fibre are sent down to Bombay from the growing districts by merchants or their representatives. It is forwarded either in bulk or in loose bales and on arrival is carefully sorted by the buyer who fixes his price, which varies from Rs. 75 to Rs. 125 per ton, according to the different qualities. It is then pressed into bales of the same size as cotton bales. The price delivered in London is reported to be from £5 to £17, so that a good margin of profit is generally left to the Bombay exporter.

India, like most of the Eastern countries, possesses a great variety of fibres, but a very few of them are commercially useful. Aloe fibre grows wild in many parts of India, the Bombay supply depending on the wild tracts of Central India; the whole of the Deccan and the Bombay Presidency where, on the coast of Kathiwar, and particularly in districts near Poona, it grows in abundance. No systematic cultivation of the weed is yet attempted. Men, women and children of the lowest caste pick the leaves in swamps and malarious bogs when they have no better occupation to follow. The work is alike unhealthy and injurious, as the juice of the plant causes itching of the skin, and in the case of sores or cuts the limbs have been known to swell. The families set to work in groups, and while some gather together the leaves and stems, the others strike the leaves, after they are dipped in water, against a stone which operation separates the fibre from the leaves, juice, etc. This is the most primitive of the methods still followed in many districts, but of late several hand machines of somewhat crude design have been made by which the fibre is extracted. Having separated the fibre in this way, the natives attend the bazaar with their supply and part with their small bundles for a very nominal consideration in the shape of food grain or copper coins. The fibre is used in this country either pure or mixed with hemp or flax for making cordage, etc. America exports large quantities of the fibre to all parts of Europe, Mauritius being next in her supply. The plant in these countries is moreover systematically cultivated and the fibre being extracted by improved machinery is commercially far superior to the Indian aloe.—"Indian Textile Journal."

HIGH COURT.—August 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

285,96—Nanu and H—Abdool Hoossein Adambhoy and others vs Allibhoy Dawoodkhan—Payne G and S. Part heard.
43,96—Chitnis M and M—Vasudev Gopal Bhandarkar and others vs Shamrao Narayen Lond and others—Daphtary and F. and Ardeshir H and D—In person, part heard.
98,96—Ardesir H and D—Dwarkadas Chagmal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal Vayani—Payne G and S.
247,92—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ladabhai and others vs Chunilal Sakulchand and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton.)

At 11-30 a.m.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

672,96—Janardhan A—Sadanand Raghunath and others vs Wassudew Moreshwar Putwardhan and others—Chitnis M and M. Part heard.
486,96—In person—Sena Suba and others vs Nowrojee Jehangirjee Mody.
120,97—Edgelow and G—Vejlal alias Vujvaladas Ghelasha vs Lala Shivnarayen alias Bhayanlal Khetani and others.
198,97—Framjee M and M—Ali bin Amir vs Gamadar Mohomed Husein.
218,97—Mansuklal D and J—Narranjee Dwarkadas vs Trimbuckram Dullubram Dave.
212,97—Khundoo and S—Shivadutrar Lukhmichand vs Cheranjilal and others.
261,97—Framjee M and M—Scroup Senadjian and others vs Charles Agnew Turner.
262,97—Framjee M and M—Sarkis Djanikian vs Charles Agnew Turner.
287,97—Smetham, B and Noble—Hajee Mahomed Abba vs Currimbux Ebrahim and another.
301,97—In person—Aberchand Custoorchand and others vs Poonamchand Dullichand.
311,97—Thakurdas D and C—Hajee Haroon Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Osman—Edgelow and G.
315,97—Payne G and S—Gooiba Moti and another vs Liloobai and others.
317,97—In person—Kulsonbai and another vs C A Turner and another.
322,97—Dikshet and D—Kaderbhai Moola Hoosenally vs Jewaji Essaji.
325,97—Ardesir H and D—Foolchand Khosaldas vs Tapidas Goolabdass and others—In person.
329,97—In person—Khooma Gumna and others vs Meya Baba Hajee Meya Keval—In person.
339,97—Shamrao—P Muthibai vs Cooverbai—Payne G and S.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

18,97—In person—Bismillabai vs Abdool Kader Ramzan—M M Sackiatwalla.
19,97—In person—Sonagopa Appia vs Ranswami Nuropper vs others—M M Sakiatwalla.
21,97—In person—Goola Roopein Jennajee and another vs Shet Adamjee Peerbhai and another.

Defended New Long Cause.

159,97—Wadia and G—Hermusjee Adarjee Kanga vs Merwanjee Cowasji Motisha—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

Postponed Long Causes.

569,95—In person—Harrishunker Damodhar vs Syed Hoosein Ally bin Ameer and others—Dikshit and D
82,97—Dikshit and D—Bai Luxmibai vs Rattonji Bhicajee Karanjawala—Roughton and B.
35,97—Chitnis M and M—Dharamsey Meghjee and another vs Samratrai Khitsidas—Hiralal M and M.
45,96—Muljee and R—Gunputram Pitamber and others vs Manekchand Kapurchand and others—Edgelow & G.
29,97—Matubhai and J—Rangildas Hurgovandas vs Praalal Govindas—In person.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY THE 23RD OF AUGUST, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 fhours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates o the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amountrequired to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·611	Calm	2	85·6	75·1	80	...	11·65	−1·65
Sirsa	29·600	WNW	5	87·3	73·8	91	...	10·81	+1·07
Delhi	29·596	SE	3	88·7	75·9	87	0·90	15·43	−4·32
Agra	29·591	NW	3	89·5	77·9	83	..	32·19	+12·62
Cawnpore	29·555	WNW	4	87·8	77·6	93	0·01	18·77	...
Allahabad	29·558	WSW	7	85·6	77·8	91	0·87	25·11	+8·58
Jhansi	29·611	NW	1	88·6	75·2	8[illegible]	0·44	20·78	−6·53
Jacobabad	29·536	NNE	4	102·5	82·5	71	...	3·65	+1·13
Karachi	29·598	WSW	16	90·4	81·0	73	...	8·66	+3·27
Jeypore	29·648	WSW	4	89·1	74·5	87	...	13·38	−5·90
Ajmere	29·633	SW	7	85·4	76·1	91	..	19·21	+4·19
Deesa	29·656	SW	13	87·7	76·0	93	0·02	13·91	−5·23
Ahmedabad	29·689	SW	2	85·7	78·1	88	...	23·58	...
Bhuj	29·645	WSW	19	87·4	76·9	85	...	7·66	−3·41
Rajkot	29·681	WSW	13	89·2	74·7	85	...	15·55	−5·37
Ghadechi	29·674	SW	9	89·7	78·2	81	...	13·21	..
Veraval	29·682	WSW	15	82·5	79·3	90	...	14·11	..
Neemuch	29·651	W	6	84·2	71·6	81	0·03	21·07	−1·10
Indore	29·711	SW	6	81·8	72·6	91	0·05	18·72	−2·37
Saugor	29·65	W	7	82·7	73·1	93	0·70	31·79	−1·57
Jubbulpore	29·685	WSW	3	82·4	73·1	97	0·32	35·02	−6·63
Hoshangabad	29·696	SW	5	82·3	73·7	97	1·35	42·92	+5·19
Khandwa	29·713	W	8	83·2	75·1	84	0·35	13·90	−6·62
Raipur	29·684	WSW	9	85·3	72·6	85	0·55	24·42	−10·39
Nagpur	29·708	WSW	10	89·2	75·1	89	0·16	28·35	−1·71
Amraoti	29·737	W	3	90·2	73·3	93	0·42	13·09	−8·48
Akola	29·733	WNW	8	89·0	75·2	8[illegible]	0·13	11·84	−6·91
Surat	29·701	SW	9	87·[illegible]	76·[illegible]	8[illegible]	0·07	25·59	−5·74
Malegaon	29·729	SW	14	89·9	73·1	80	..	8·06	−4·12
Bombay	29·757	WSW	14	85·2	77·7	91	0·05	58·0[illegible]	+3·08
Poona	29·763	WSW	16	82·1	70·9	8[illegible]	0·0[illegible]	13·03	−1·05
Ahmednagar	29·762	WSW	1	87·8	70·9	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	..
Aurangabad	29·751	Calm	5	89·2	71·4	85	0·12	12·02	...
Sholapur	29·781	SW	17	94·2	73·[illegible]	[illegible]	..	5·37	−8·69
Ratnagiri	29·782	W	5	84·4	78·[illegible]	[illegible]	0·47	101·99	+16·79
Belgaum	29·793	W	19	78·2	67·8	90	0·05	34·1[illegible]	+4·19
Goa	29·798	Calm	9	84·[illegible]	77·4	91	0·45	83·48	..
Karwar	29·787	Calm	3	84·[illegible]	75·5	87	0·11	104·02	+9·[illegible]
Mangalore	29·821	ESE	3	85·3	75·[illegible]	[illegible]	0·10	110·73	+23·[illegible]
Calicut	29·8[illegible]	Calm	8	85·8	78·0	8[illegible]	...	114·50	+39·10
Cochin	29·824	NNW	F	85·3	76·6	8[illegible]	0·03	83·61	+23·43
Bangalore	29·838	WSW	8	84·8	69·[illegible]	[illegible]	0·02	6·21	−6·08
Secunderabad	29·762	W	9	88·7	72·5	7[illegible]	0·16	13·93	−4·48
Masulipatam	29·767	WNW	8	91·1	79·1	9[illegible]	0·04	7·46	−9·34
Bellary	29·797	W	6	94·7	75·[illegible]	6[illegible]	..	3·51	−2·20
Cuddapah	29·79	W	L	98·1	81·1	7[illegible]	...	7·77	−4·97
Madras	29·790	W	7	98·5	78·5	7[illegible]	...	8·20	−1·02
Coimbatore	29·821	SW	2	83·9	74·5	8[illegible]	...	7·8[illegible]	+4·39
Trichinopoly	29·79	W	3	97·6	74·[illegible]		0·15	4·51	−1·50
Negapatam	29·80	Calm	7	94·[illegible]	75·[illegible]	6[illegible]	...	1·31	−5·72
Colombo	29·8[illegible]	W	11	87·5	75·[illegible]	[illegible]	1·14	23·47	+7·34
Aden	29·585	E	11	95·[illegible]	78·[illegible]	7[illegible]	...	0·02	+0·42

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·09 (61·33); G. T. H.=0·08 (61·52); St. G. H.=0·08 (63·24); C. P.=0·06 (58·03).

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk to rapid rapid rise of pressure in Sind, the Punjab and at Agra, Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Karachi, Bhuj, Neemuch and Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Sholapur and Cuddapah, and the minimum 5° in excess at the last named station. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are small, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Hoshangabad (1·35"), light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Goa, Karwar, Secunderabad and Trichinopoly, and a few drops at Cawnpore, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Raipur, Surat, Bombay, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin, Masulipatam and Bangalore. The monsoon is weak on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay, and light to moderate scattered showers are only probable at present. The weather conditions are still favourable for scattered local showers in all districts to the north of latitude 20° except Sind.

A. J. L. GRIMES.
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(By Telegraph.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

Sunday:—Pressure has decreased everywhere. The change though rather greater in the extreme north-west than elsewhere, has been fairly uniform and the general conditions of pressure are the same as yesterday. Pressure is highest in Tenasserim, lowest in Sind, and a slight storm is still shown over Behar. The wind is westerly over the greater part of the country, but is southerly in Bengal and part of Burma, and south-westerly over a large part of North-West India. The monsoon is stronger than usual on both sides of India. The mean temperature has fallen in Punjab, changed irregularly in other provinces, and heat remains more or less above normal over the peninsula and Central Provinces, and more or less below Northern India. The highest maximum reported is a hundred degrees at Jacobabad. No rain has fallen during the 24 hours in Bombay, Deccan, Sind, and the greater part of Madras, elsewhere the rainfall has been general. The principal amounts are over four inches at Chakrata, over three inches at Khushab, Multan, Mussoorie and Mount Abu, and over two inches at Tavoy, Chittagong, Darbhanga, Benares, Delhi and Umballa.

LATER.

Monday:—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly over North-Western India and changed slightly elsewhere. Pressure remains lowest in Sind and highest in Tenasserim, but the distribution has changed somewhat in Northern India, where owing to the barometric rise along the hills the rough of low pressure has been established over the Gangetic plain again. The small storm noticed over Bihar has apparently moved westward to Oudh. The winds blow from the ordinary monsoon directions, though the easterly current in North is only experienced close to the foot of the hills. The monsoon still blows strongly across North Bombay coasts. Mean temperature is higher than usual over Burma and the Peninsula, but is lower than the average elsewhere. In Baluchistan and West Punjab this deficiency is between 9 and 10 degrees. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and two and a-half degrees at Jacobabad. Rain has been received except over Sind, Kathiawar and the Deccan. The following are the principal amounts:—Over six inches at Mussoorie, over four at Dehradun, over three at Chakrata, over two at Bahraich and Simla, and over one at Bassein, Moulmein, Akyab, Lashio, Bhamo, Silchar, Gorakhpur, Lucknow, Murree, Hoshangabad, Pachmarhi and Tinnevelly.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	Fort.	Colaba.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Previously registered	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monday, August 23	0 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total fall to 23rd Aug. 1896	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total fall to 23rd Aug. 1895	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Rainfall at Byculla from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from [illegible] 6 p.m.; at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	[illegible]
Saturday, August 21	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Total during previous year up to 21st Aug.	[illegible]

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	[illegible]
Saturday, August 21	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloud (the whole sky denoted 10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of the (read at 8 a.m.) past day	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Directions of wind	WSW, W, WSW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ... miles	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during the year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. 23rd August	[illegible]

From midnight to midnight.

A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

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WANTED, A STEAM LAUNCH DRIVER, 2nd Class Certificate holder. Pay Rs. 50 or according to qualifications. Apply at once, forwarding certificates to STATE ENGINEER, Porbandar, Kathiawar.

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H. BARRETT, Esq., Engineer, Kaiser-i Hind Mills:—During the last week I have used BATLIWALLA and Co.'s CHOLEROL amongst my Mill Hands, and found it giving relief at once, and has proved SUCCESSFUL in all cases of CHOLERIC SYMPTOMS. Dr. R. NOVROJI [L. M. & S.]:—It is a safe and sure remedy for Cholera. Dr. N. B. LAM [L. M. & S.]:—I have found it extremely useful in several cases of Cholera. As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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RECEIVED few Clarabella Organs playing 6 Tunes, Rs. 20 each, Clariophon Organs, Rs. 25 with 6 metal Tunes.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

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At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
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Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

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PRICE.........Rs. 6.

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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 23.

BELOW we give our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton, in commercial telegrams through Reuter having reached us of later date than those noticed in our Report of Saturday evening.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	19,000	37,000	2,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	3,000	11,000	4,000
" Continent	6,000	3,000	4,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	6,581,000	5,228,000	7,911,000
" exports to U. K. do.	3,013,000	2,771,000	3,450,000
" " to Continent do.	2,841,000	2,255,000	3,206,000
" Stock in the Ports	80,000	152,000	296,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 20th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	1,120,000	1,342,120	2,495,740
" " Surats	114,000	181,530	163,530

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	572,000	518,840	1,275,970
" London	5,000	3,000	11,000
American Afloat	10,000	28,000	18,000
East Indian	4,000	3,500	15,000
Total	591,000	583,340	1,319,970
Price of Middling-Americans	4 3-32d.	4 23-32d.	4 3-32d.
" Good Dhollera	3 14-32d.	3 21-32d.	3 3-16d.
Difference	21-32d.	1 1-16d.	29-32d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	15,87,716
" " Branches	Dec.	"	1,53,633
Other "	Inc.	"	14,64,771
Government Securities	Inc.	"	4,59,128
Other authorised "			Unchanged.
Loans on Govt, &c.	Inc.	"	12,89,599
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	"	2,50,447
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	6,092
Cash	Inc.	"	11,91,303

In the continued dulness of business and consequent slackness in the demand for Money, the figures in the weekly Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank, issued to-day, do not show any great change on the whole from those disclosed by the previous Return, the falling off in trade requirements during the five days now under notice (the Bank having been closed on Saturday for a holiday) having been 4½ lakhs, compared with a diminution of 14½ lakhs, in the week preceding. The Cash Balance, however, had increased by nearly 12 lakhs, owing to a net addition of some 14½ lakhs to Government Deposits, reduced by an increase in Government Securities.

COTTON.—The market is quiet with hardly anything doing in ready Cotton, shippers being quite out of the market. New Cotton is lower, there being sellers of Broach at Rs. 196 per candy, and of Bengal, for January or March delivery, at 156. Native speculators might take a rupee less for January delivery, but there are very few buyers.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports to hand this morning from the districts advise continuance of favourable weather throughout the area, save at Bellary, where drought still prevails, and the sowing of food-grains is in consequence backward. Crop prospects in all the other districts are good, and the cotton plants are doing well.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady; a little business is reported in Cotton for Liverpool.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning with a steady feeling, at 1s. 3 11-16 to 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 27-32 to 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits. With nothing offering in Bills speculators came in as buyers and bought a fair amount of Telegraphic at 1s. 3 23-32d. and then at 1s. 3 11-16d., but later on the enquiry stopped, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 11-16d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic		1s. 3 11-16d.	"
"	3 ms' sight Credits	1s. 3 23-32d.	"
Credits	3 ms' sight	1s. 3 27-32d.	"
Francs		1'63½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3½ per Cents 97⅞ was quoted at opening for Cash and 97⅞ for the Settlement, with 93, nominal, for 3 per Cents, in a quiet market.

SHARES are quiet, with a tendency to decline. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2½ lower at Rs. 1,342½ per share.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Oolobaria 3420 tons, Captain A. E. Stebbing, will sail to-day for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Coloba, 1,107 tons, Captain R. B. Kedslie, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Kerkdale, 1,853 tons, Captain J. McCambridge, will sail to-day for Kurrachee, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Capt. J. C. Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general Cargo and Mr. and Mrs. T. Cursondas and 65 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2,073 tons, Captain W. H. Watkey's, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein (7th August) via Colombo, with a cargo of timber and rice, and 40 crew of s. s. Ataka.

THE following is the list of passengers, proceeding to-day, at 6 p.m., from the Victoria Dock, No. 8, per Austrian Lloyd's steamer Giseia, Capt. L. Brelich, for Singapore:—Baron and Baroness Abbaco, Mrs. Biermann two children and nurse, and Mr. Wohlnick.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, 866 tons, Capt. J. B. Groom, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Karachi (20th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hajee, Mr. J. Fernandes, Mr. G. Narayen, Mr. A. Muncherjee, and 56 deck. She will sail to-day for the same port with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—AUGUST 23.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Eden Hall	2332	Black	Japan	25-8	E B & Co
B	Horatio	2084	Croft	Hull	27-8	F M & Co
C	King Arthur	1047	Owen	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
D	Matin	2434	Archer		26-8	K N & Co
F	Colaba	1108	Kedslie		24-8	M M & Co
G	Safari	992	Kiepe	Zanzibar	28-8	J Heyer
H & J	H M S Magdala	3340	Fleet			Royal Navy
Do	Hulk Tenasserim	7760				Do.
L	Sabarmati	524	Cassum			S & Co
L	Mananadi	517	Budroo			S & Co
M	Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	27-8	S & Co
O	Kirkdale	1875	McCombridge	Karachi	24-8	K N & Co
Q	Akbar	1441	Baldwin			H C Joosub
—	Brahmani	30	Crane			S & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri	513	Esmailjee	Bhownagar	24-8	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Rome	3022	Daniell	London	3-9	P & O Co
2	Australia	2321	Tait	Mrseilles	27-8	W & A G & Co
4	Shannon	238	Jephson	Aden	27-8	P & O Co
5	Brindisi	2129	Watkis	China	27-8	P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2168	Wickeden	China	2-9	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Nicolli	Trieste	4-9	A L
9	Gisela	2640	Brillich	Kobe	24-8	A L
15	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	24-8	M M & Co
15	Brindisi	544	Groom	Karachi		M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

H P Mudlark	302	B P Trust

* Probable dte of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Pachumba s	Groom	Karachi, Aug 20.
23	Sirdhana s	Watkeys	Moulmein, Aug 7.
	Muke Maru s	Going	Japan.
	Bedouin s		Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Pachumba, Groom, for Karachi.
" Kirkdale, McCambridge, for Karachi.
" Oolobaria, Stebbing, for Calcutta.
" Dwarka, Tice, for Karachi.
" Colaba, Kedslie, for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Colaba, for Karachi.
" Pachumba, for Karachi.
" Shannon, for Aden.
" Brindisi for China.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 22.

10 p.m.	78·4

MONDAY.—AUGUST 23.

6 a.m.	80·4
10 a.m.	82·5
2 p.m.	84·3
6 p.m.	83·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

DEATH.

PANTON—August 21, at Poona, after a short illness, Mrs. A. Panton, widow of the late Mr. William Panton, Medical Service, in her 83rd year.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HIND—August 15, at Spence's Hotel, Calcutta, the wife of Arthur G. N. Hind, of a son.

LAWRIE—August 14, at Mar Lodge, Simla, the wife of Herbert J. Lawrie, Chotajan, of a son.

WATSON—August 10, at Mount Abu, the wife of Captain H. D. Watson, of a daughter.

WINTERS—August 18, at Secunderabad, the wife of the Rev. Charles T. Winters (of Kurreem Nuggur), of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BLACKBURN—CARROLL—August 19, at St. Patrick's Church, Fort William, by the Rev. Fr. Lobert, Henry P. Blackburn, youngest son of the late Surgn.-Capt. G. W. Blackburn, to Sara Ursula Carroll.

DEATH.

M'CARTHY—August 16, at Jalgaon, Khandeish, the infant daughter of Louisa and Charles M'Carthy, aged 9 months and 6 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1897.

IT is not easy to understand why the Continental Powers should resent the attitude of Lord Salisbury, and suspect his lordship of a desire to break up the Concert. No indication has been given in recent telegrams of any new departure in the policy of Great Britain which would account for such a charge. There is nothing unusual in the renewal of the threat of Germany to withdraw from the Concert unless matters are settled according to her views. That threat has been heard on many occasions. It is now used to accentuate the wish of the Emperor William that the article of the draft Treaty of Peace respecting the evacuation of Thessaly should be adopted "as proposed;" that is to say, that the evacuation shall depend on the prior or simultaneous payment of the indemnity. There is a precedent for that course, set by Germany herself. The evacuation of French territory was dependent on the payment of the indemnity. So much money paid, so much territory evacuated. The calculation of the Iron Chancellor in making that stipulation was that it would be impossible for France, exhausted by the war and the stoppage of all commerce, to pay the whole of the enormous ransom of £200,000,000 in the three years' grace allowed. He expected that the occupation of a considerable portion of French territory by troops to be maintained at the cost of the French Republic would continue for a lengthened term. The resources of French thrift and the financial skill of M. Thiers, paid out the army of occupation long before the three years had expired. Russia after the war of 1877-78, which gave her Kars and Batoum and brought her army to the plateau overlooking Constantinople, claimed a war indemnity from Turkey which was a miracle of moderation by the side of that exacted by Prince Bismarck. But it exceeded the paying and even the borrowing powers of the Turk. The Russian creditor did not press for immediate payment; the bulk of the war indemnity incurred seventeen years ago is represented by the Sultan's I. O. U. The German Government ignoring that example of magnanimity, hints that the more practical course which was found so profitable in the early seventies should be the guide of European diplomacy in regulating the conditions of peace between Turkey and Greece. The latter has been adjudged to pay £4,000,000, and she cannot find the money, as she has also to pay the German landholders. Germany holds that she must pay both, and as a means of screwing the last drachmma out of the Greek tax-payer, proposes that the finances of Greece shall be placed under International control. To this England objects. The other Powers are willing to assent to a modified control. Lord Salisbury has endeavoured to procure the evacuation of Thessaly, or at all events, the greater part of the province, pending the completion of the arrangements for the eventual payment of the indemnity, in whole or in part. Germany is shocked at the idea of being a party to a proposal that Turkey should abandon her conquests on the promise of an indemnity which the Powers have no intention of themselves making good. She threatens, not for the first time, to withdraw from a Concert which has no settled policy. The strange thing is that the other Powers should put the blame on Lord Salisbury, and accuse him of a desire to break up the Concert, which his lordship has over and over again declared to be the one guarantee of peace, and of one mind as to what is to be done with Turkey. Meanwhile, a Turkish army of 200,000 men occupies Thessaly.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. P. BARRY is known to possess a caustic pen, and his report to Government upon the sanitary condition of Poona would be rendered amusing by the vigorous emphasis with which he calls a spade a spade were it not for the fact that it reveals a most lamentable state of affairs. It cannot be said that the report is coloured by the feelings of resentment aroused against Poona by the tragedy of June 22, for Dr. Barry received instructions to write it on May 3rd, and it was sent in to Mr Rand three weeks before that lamented officer was murdered. Dr. Barry intimates that under the pressure of other duties he has found it impossible "to give an exhaustive account of the entire range of sanitary mismanagement" that came under his notice. But as the report fills fifteen pages of printed foolscap, the indictment is, to say the least, a fairly detailed one. Dr. Barry describes the work of the Poona Municipality as "blank in everything but a paysheet, for the performance is infinitesimal compared with what it costs to produce it, and might justly be disregarded." He gives many striking facts and figures to support the statement. The Commissioners, he avers, "can have no real wish to see good work done, for they are careful not to put in good men to do it. To make a parade of activity, they issue rules and frame contracts to bedizen a report, and there they leave it." Upon receiving Dr. Barry's report Government sent copies to the President of the Municipality for reply, and a document setting forth the answer of that body was approved at a meeting held on Sunday, and has been forwarded to Government. It occupies twelve pages of foolscap, but allowing for the smaller type in which it is printed, the answer is about the same length as the report which it seeks to re-but. It is an ingenious defence, as might be expected, but it fails to answer in a manner that can be regarded as satisfactory the grave allegations of "incompetence, inefficiency, and waste" which Surgeon-Major Barry brings forward and of which he gives specific instances by the dozen. There may be something in the complaint that his criticisms are "not clothed in language that gentlemen are in the habit of using in official reports and correspondence, language very often sympathetic and always courteous"—soft soap which butters no parsnips. There is absolutely no warrant for the insinuation that had the Municipality been composed of Englishmen, "however incompetent," the Surgeon-Major would have written in a different strain. Anyone who has studied the published literature of the Passengers' Defence Association knows that Dr. Barry can write with the utmost severity of Englishmen whom he considers in the wrong, whether they be Directors of a steamship company or apathetic officials in India.

It is also observed in the Municipal reply that Dr. Barry "appears to have counted on the credulty of his readers when he thought that whatever he said, if only he said it in sufficiently strong and vigorous language, would be readily believed in." In other words, the Surgeon-Major is charged with a deliberate intention to deceive the Government as to the facts by the freedom of his language. The charge is absurd. There is abundance of evidence on record to show even if Dr. Barry had never set foot in the city, that its condition from a sanitary point of view was disgraceful. The reply of the Municipality ingeniously argues as though what it is pleased to call "the highly coloured and exaggerated criticisms" of Surgeon-Major Barry had struck a note never before sounded. That description of the report might have had some slight chance of finding acceptance if it was not based on so false a premise. So far from Dr. Barry's report bringing to the notice of Government the insanitary condition of Poona for the first time, the lamentable state of affairs there has been the subject of repeated comment in published reports from the pens of officials who, we are asked to believe, always wrote of the Poona Municipality in sympathetic and courteous language. The late Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. MacRury, in his report for 1894, pointed this out in no uncertain terms and left on record his conviction that to entrust the oversight of the sanitation of large towns to Municipalities like that of Poona is "little short of criminal." He urged that the members did little or nothing but talk, and drew a picture of their ineptitude and the results thereof which anticipated what Dr. Barry has written. The annual reports on Municipal administration tell very much the same tale. So hard up are the Brahmins who almost exclusively compose the Poona Municipality for any official declaration at all favourable to their administration, that they fall back upon a report written by the Commissioner of the Central Division ten years ago, when Chairman of the Poona Sanitary Commission, to the effect that "the spirit and desire to manage their Municipal affairs well has never been found wanting in the citizens of Poona; practical knowledge and system has been their only want."

The framers of the reply to Dr. Barry's report must have been reduced to an extremity to go back to a period when, as they say, the Municipality was in its infancy, for a quotation from official records which when found only damns with faint praise. They remark that "ten years of practical training according to natural laws must have proved conducive to improvement and not to deterioration." But the deplorable fact is that the hopes entertained by the Commissioner of the Central Division soon after the Municipality was formed have been disappointed, and instead of sanitary advancement there has without doubt been retrogression. As to the plausible argument that if things are so bad as Surgeon-Major Barry avers, the charter of civic rights would have been cancelled long ago, the answer is that many reforms which Government would be fully justified in carrying out remain unexecuted. It is one thing to acknowledge the need for reform; it is another to set about its accomplishment. But the fact that the plague epidemic wrought such havoc in Poona and would have destroyed half the population had its suppression been left in Municipal hands, supplies a strong reason why Government should no longer remain quiescent. There can be but little doubt that when the existing pressure of work is somewhat relieved, the question of Municipal reform in Poona will engage the attention of Government. Dr. Barry urges that the Municipality should be given an officer "who is a Government nominee responsible only to Government for the due performance of his duties, and removable only by Government if he fails to perform them well." In other words, he desires to see a Municipal Commissioner in Poona, as in Bombay, only with larger powers than those possessed by the head of the civic executive in this city. That is no doubt the most vital part of any reform that stops short of taking away the Municipal charter. Dr. Barry significantly remarks that the good salary which should be paid in order to secure a valuable man, will be a good investment, "owing to the economies he is sure to effect, not perhaps in reducing the budget, but in getting substantial value for the public out of what is now a mass of waste." This vigorous and outspoken report is probably the strongest indictment of a Municipality ever penned.

THE claim of mercantile Bombay to the Saturday half-holiday which will be sacrificed if the Europe mails under the new arrangement leave at 5 p.m., is so clear and incontestable, that the strong and unanimous representations of the Chamber of Commerce on that point cannot be disregarded. It seems to us that the question would not give rise to so much irritation in Calcutta were it not assumed that to secure a departure of the mails for England early on the Saturday afternoon, it will be necessary to fix the departure of the mail train from Calcutta on every day of the week at the same inconvenient hour. There is no reason in the nature of things why the ordinary mail trains should not leave Calcutta at the time most convenient for the inhabitants of that city. All that is required is that the mail train taking the English mails should start at a somewhat earlier hour, so as to admit of the mails being put on board in Bombay between 1 and 2 p.m. on Saturdays. It ought to be possible to accelerate the transit by some two hours. There is no desire in Bombay to put the bankers and business houses of Calcutta or of any other important city to inconvenience; and it is reasonable to suppose that there can be no desire on their part to inflict a hardship on their fellow-subjects in Bombay. The Director-General of the Post Office of India on the 7th August officially announced that 2 a.m. on Saturdays was fixed for the departure of the mails under the new contract, as the most convenient for India at large, and best fitting in with the requirements of the Colonies. It is too late now to re-open a question the decision upon which was arrived at after mature consideration. The suggestion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that a little firmness on the part of the banks and heads of firms in Bombay could close the mails at any hour irrespective of the departure of the mail, and thus secure the half-holiday, is more specious than practicable. The difficulty can be got over in a far suitable way by another suggestion of the Bengal Chamber—running a light special train from Itarsi for English mails and passengers. That would save an appreciable time on that part of the line between Calcutta and Bombay, and it would obviate any change in the time of departure of the ordinary mail from Calcutta. Short of that, the acceleration of the departure of the Thursday's train would be sufficient, and on the other days of the week the departure could remain as at present fixed.

THE recent floods in Germany have caused destruction of life and property exceeding that at any time from the same cause during the century. The damage done in Wurtemberg, the first province that was visited by inundation, amounts to between eighty and ninety million marks. The last week in July, in Silesia, and Saxony, such volumes of water poured down from the mountains, that over one hundred and fifty people, inhabitants of isolated cottages in the woods, or of small inns on the hill-sides, were swept away and drowned. The tributary streams of the Elbe and Oder have in many places dug new channels for themselves, and the destruction caused by this diversion of rivers has not yet been accurately ascertained. But it is considerable enough to have caused widespread misery. In the low-lying districts in the east of Germany rain fell without intermission all the month of July, so that the corn, ripe and unripe, lay rotting on the fields. The potatoes, in like manner, decayed in the ground. The farmers are in despair. This has all occurred not in the spring-time, when the mountain-snows melt, and the inhabitants expect to see large areas flooded for short or long periods, and when the fields are only prepared for seed, or have just been sown. But at this time of the year, when the laborious patient work of months is bearing fruit and the crops are ready for scythe and sickle, the destruction caused by floods and continuous rain is well-nigh irremediable, and for the moment paralysing. Much of the corn was cut, meadows were mown, but neither corn nor hay gathered in, cattle were out grazing, when the remorseless floods swept all away. This is the condition of the harvest in too many districts in Germany. Meanwhile, in the towns, the social-democrats are making capital of these misfortunes. They attribute every failure in nature or in manufactures to the higher powers, and preach sedition with the very lightest of veils thrown over it. They are pushing their propaganda amongst the agriculturists, who are ruined by the floods. They are also carrying the war into the houses of the townsfolk. A German housewife found in her room, clearly left for her perusal and instruction, a letter to her maid from the girl's father, telling her that if her master enjoyed an income of a thousand thalers, she should demand a hundred thalers for wages, quite forgetting that if the maid got fifty thalers in hard cash as wages, her support cost her mistress more than another fifty.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at daylight, on Friday next.

IT is reported that Mr. Pugh, a well-known member of the Calcutta Bar, has been engaged to conduct the defence of the Hon. Mr. B. G. Tilak, at the Criminal Sessions in Bombay. Arrangements were in the first instance being made to engage Mr. Jackson, another member of the Calcutta Bar, for the defence of Mr. Tilak, but they fell through. Mr. Pugh sat in the House of Commons for several years.

WE have received a copy of the Jubilee Naval Issue of the "Indian and Eastern Engineer." This journal has been taken over by a new Company, and it is the intention of the Directorate to produce it in the very best possible style. This special issue has been printed in England, but the future numbers will be printed by Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co., of Calcutta, and publication will be monthly instead of weekly. Subscription Rs. 10 per annum. Every effort, we are assured, will be made to keep the literary matter thoroughly up to date in professional intelligence, and a special point will be made of the illustration of works in progress and completed.

THE recent Golwad collision on the B. B. and C. I. Railway is fresh in our readers' memory. Of the passengers who sustained serious injuries by the collision was Mr. J. Mitchel, who had sent in a claim for Rs. 40,000 on the agents of the Company, who were willing to compromise the same for a sum of Rs. 10,000. Mr. Mitchel has not accepted the offer, and has now filed a suit in the High Court against the Company for the full amount claimed by him.

THE *Mahratta* writes:—Another prosecution under Section 124 A.—"We hear that the printer and publisher of the *Pratoda* of Islampoore in the Satara District have been arrested and put on their trial on a charge of the offence under Section 124 A Penal Code. The passage complained of is not before us, nor should we have pronounced an opinion on its merits as long as the case is sub-judice. We wait to see the result of the prosecution against our fellow journalists. It is to be noted that the *Pratoda* will be tried not by a jury but the Sessions Judge of Satara with the aid of two assessors. We hope the bar of Satara will do its utmost to give the accused hearty legal assistance."

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 31st July 1897 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1896 of 108,315 maunds and Rs. 48,041 in the earnings.

A COMPANY has been formed in Bombay, says the "Indian Textile Journal," for weaving fine goods from imported yarns. The factory will contain about 100 looms with the necessary winding and warping machinery. There will be no spinning machinery, as yarns of as high a count as can be obtained will be purchased from the local mills, while the finer grades will be imported from England. This will be the first mill of its kind in India. According to the same paper, two new match factories are likely to be started in the country, as also over half-a-dozen cotton mills in Ahmedabad.

THE following appointments have been made in the various brigades on field service: 2nd Reserve Brigade: Lieutenant R. C. Wellesley, R. H. A., to be Orderly Officer to General Wodehouse; Principal Medical Officer, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. Thomsett; Ordnance Officer, Major T. E. Rowan, ; Assistant to the Commissariat Officer, Lieutenant N. G. Fraser, 4th Bombay Cavalry. 3rd Reserve Brigade: Ordnance Officer, Captain M. W. S. Pasley; Assistant to the Commissariat Officer, Captain C. H. Rogers, Yorkshire Light Infantry. Captain E. V. O. Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment and Lieutenant W. H. Trevor, East Kent Regiment, are appointed Assistant Superintendents of Signalling, 1st and 2nd Brigade respectively, Second-Lieutenant S. Norton, 24th Punjab Infantry, and Captain F. Duncan, 23rd Pioneers, being similary appointed Provost-Marshal to those Brigades. Lieutenants P. D. McCandlish and A. H. Maclean, Argyll and Sutherland Higlanders, are appointed Signalling Officers and Provost Marshal respectively of the 1st Brigade, Tochi Field Force.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

A debate has taken place in the Transvaal Volksraad on Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the Commons, on the 4th instant, in which he repudiated the idea of Foreign arbitration between the Suzerain and a subordinate Power.

The speech was warmly criticised during the debate, and Mr. Wolmarans, the leading member of the Volksraad, denied the existence of British suzerainty over the Transvaal.

THE TSAR'S RECEPTION OF THE MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

The Tsar, yesterday, received the Maharaja of Kupurthala, in special audience, at Peterhof.

PRINCE HENRI OF ORLEANS.

Prince Henri of Orleans has recovered, and returns to Abyssinia in March.

EXCITEMENT IN WHEAT.

There is a great excitement in the American markets owing to wheat reaching a dollar per bushel.

AGITATION FOR REPEAL OF THE GRAIN DUTY IN FRANCE.

There is an agitation in France for the repeal of the grain duty owing to a rise in the price of bread.

OUR FRONTIER RELATIONS REQUIRE OVERHAULING.

The "Standard," in discussing the drain on the Indian treasury through constant frontier expeditions, urges the appointment of a Special Commissioner and a staff of assistants to establish and maintain relations with the border tribes, and declares that the present system has collapsed too often.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi on the 20th.

ADEN, Aug. 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, with English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 p.m., yesterday.

FURTHER ARRESTS OF INTRIGUERS AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

THREE PRINCIPAL CHIEFS OF BALUCHISTAN ARRESTED.

GREAT SENSATION AMONG THE MUHAMMADANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

Three of the principal Chiefs of Baluchistan, Sir Dars Mehratta, Whan Ghoms Bakhsh, and Yar Muhammad were arrested, yesterday, on arrival of the Mushkaf-Bolan mail train, in which they had been induced to come to Quetta to meet the Agent to the Governor-General, who had arrived by special train from Ziarat only half-an-hour previously.

The second named is the son of the late Sardar Sir Arad Khan, one of the most loyal Chiefs in Baluchistan; and all belong to the Sarawan Division of Baluchistan.

They are suspected of intriguing against the Government, having been disaffected for some time. Their arrest was a great surprise, and has caused a great sensation among the Muhammadans.

The very marked arrest was quietly accomplished by Mr. Beaty, Assistant Superintendent of Police, and two native Inspectors, and the Nardars were petrified with amazement.

Further import and developments are shortly expected.

THE EPIDEMIC IN POONA.

POONA, Aug. 23.

To-days's return of plague shows 10 new cases and 12 deaths at Kirkee; in Sirur seven cases and seven deaths; one death in the Suburban Municipal limits; and 3 cases in the 2nd Bombay Lancers.

There are 55 patients now in the hospital.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 20.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra (extra) left here, for Bombay, to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Bullionist left here this morning.

PORT SAID, Aug. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

HONGKONG, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Jawa (extra) left here this afternoon for London direct.

ADEN, Aug. 22.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

PENANG, Aug. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Hydaspes, (extra) left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COLOMBO, Aug. 23.

Mail steamer Revenna, from Bombay, arrived last night.

Mail steamer Ballarat, from Aden, arrived.

Mail steamer Malta, from Calcutta, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	104 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	24

The sum of about £ 75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

ACCIDENT ON THE S.-M. RAILWAY.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM COLLISION.

An accident which would have ended disastrously but for the presence of mind of a native station-master occurred on the Southern-Maratha Railway a few evenings ago. The mail train left Dharwar at nine o'clock for Poona, having been preceded two or three hours before by a goods train, heavily laden with grain. On the way to Londa, when going up an incline, the couplings of one of the trucks of the goods train broke, and the detached wagons sped down the incline at a great rate in the direction from which the mail train was coming. A collision would have been inevitable had not a native station-master at one of the wayside stations recently constructed heard the approach of the wagons and reversed the points, thereby turning the runaway trucks into a siding. They were there brought to an abrupt stop, and were overturned and the bags of grain were scattered all over the place. The main line was blocked for so long a time that the passengers by the mail had to leave their carriages, and walk past the overturned trucks to a train which had been brought down from Londa to take them on to Poona. The narrow escape of the mail train is the more noteworthy since there was an unusually large number of first class passengers, who had been invited to the Dharwar races and were returning home.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 23.

His Excellency the Governor and Staff arrived here, at nine o'clock, this morning. Mr. Lely, Commissioner, Mr. Gibbs, Collector, Mr. Fry, Sessions Judge, and other European and Native officials, numerous leading citizens, the President of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal Chotalal, were present on the platform to receive them.

Lord Sandhurst, to whom Mr. Lely presented those present, cordially greeted them all, shaking hands with most.

His Excellency then drove to Shahi Baugh, where he is Mr. Lely's guest.

At Nadiad station, a deputation of members of the Municipality presented an address to the Governor, who briefly thanked them.

OPENING OF THE GUZERAT COLLEGE.

This evening, the Governor opened the new Guzerat College. Mr. Gibb, the popular Collector, read the interesting college history, and thanked the generous donors, and the Government for its liberal support towards the fine building.

Lord Sandhurst, in reply, made an eloquent speech, describing the college, not as a local, but provincial one. His Excellency impressed upon the audience to make it as perfect as possible, and make education not only instructive, but attractive. The profession of teaching, he said, was considered a noble one, but the very responsible work of the professors was to train the mind, develop the understanding, and confine themselves loyally to their duty for which they were paid, and not to be dabblers in politics.

Lord Sandhurst also urged them to give importance to physical education, as all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. It was their duty to support their own college, as Manchester and Birmingham did, and make it as fully equipped as others, or else their intelligent youths would be induced to leave their homes and join another college, and the removal of intelligent youths to other places might be a loss to the city.

His Excellency finally wished every success to the college, and hoped it would flourish and do good to the present and future generations.

On the motion of Mr. Jehangir Vakil, seconded by Dr. Davies, Principal of the College, who in an able and eloquent speech praised the donors, and appealed to Government not only to continue, but increase their grants, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to his Excellency for having taken the trouble of performing the ceremony of opening the new building.

To-morrow, the Governor receives the Municipal address and opens the Runchodlal Chotalal Obstetric Hospital.

The following is the text of the address presented on Monday to his Excellency the Goveuor at Ahmedabad:—

This Municipality has long taken the deepest interest in the welfare of the Local Arts College. It is accordingly with no ordinary pleasure that we now express our gratitude to your Lordship for the kind interest shown in presiding at the opening of the new college buildings. The care of all the sick within its borders is a duty which this Municipality has ever been sedulous to discharge to the best of its ability. We are accordingly glad to be able to mention that this year the Hon'ble Mr. Runchorelal Chotalall, C.I.E., has built entirely at his own expense the Jethibai Obstetric Ward. This addition to the premises will supply a want that has long been solely felt in connection with the Victoria Jubilee Female Dispensary, and will go far to increase the efficiency of an institution that has already proved of inestimable service to the women and children of Ahmedabad.

The water-supply of the city is year by year becoming more and more appreciated by the inhabitants, a fact which need occasion no surprise, since we claim to have the best potable water in the Presidency. Applications for so many house-connetions have come in, and the consequent demand for water has become so great that, though the original plans contemplated a total supply of 13 lakhs of gallons per diem, in the last hot weather no less than 35 lakhs were occasionally required within the twenty-four hours. This largely increased demand naturally necessitated the working of the two engines almost constantly at high pressure, with attendant considerable risk. In order to safeguard against any adverse contingency, a third pumping engine is being ordered out from England, and Government have been so good as to sanction for this purpose the raising by the Municipality of a loan of one lakh of rupees. The daily importation of so much water into the city has accentuated the necessity of drainage operations on a large scale. The experimental drainage carried out at first in only a small portion of the city having proved eminently satisfactory, it has been decided by the Municipality to extend the drainage system to the whole city, and it is expected that in course of time all the inhabitants will enjoy the priceless benefits that attend on sound sanitation. In order to secure this great boon, however, a large loan will have to be raised, and we respectfully pray that your Lordship will be so good as to accord favourable consideration to the application that will be forwarded from the Municipality to the Government on the subject.

The abundant supply of good water to the city has, as might be expected, had an appreciable effect in lowering the death-rate. Its special good effect in checking cholera has been proved more than once. During those sad months when the plague was so prevalent in Bombay and other parts of the Presidency, we have cause to be devoutly thankful that this City, in God's great mercy, was granted practical immunity from the terrible scourge. The plague, which was recognized in Bombay in September 1896, made its first appearance in Ahmedabad in the beginning of the following October; and the Municipality lost no time in adopting effective measures for preventing its spread. The system of examining all railway passengers and of fumigating the goods was begun on the 5th of October, and the first plague patient was sent to the Special Plague Hospital on the 8th of the same month. This Municipality has spent more than fifteen thousand rupees in providing a Plague Hospital and Observation Ward and Segregation Camps, also in disinfecting and lime-washing houses and maintaining the medical and other staff required for plague work. It is noteworthy that, as the result of all these measures, although Ahmedabad was the first place whither the fugitives from the Bombay plague began to flock in large numbers, not more than eighteen indigenous fatal cases occurred in this large city and its suburbs. We are glad to know that Government have been pleased to show their appreciation of this work of the Municipality by granting certificates of honour to our Municipal Secretary and Health Officer. Expense is still being incurred on account of plague examination and observation, and the Municipality hopes that Government will be pleased to bear such portion of this extraordinary expenditure as they may think proper. This assistance may well be accorded in consideration not only of our resources being crippled through the prevalent famine prices, but also of the fact that our preventive measures helped towards the protection of Rajputana Kathiawar and other more distant parts of the country.

From the recently completed railroad between Ahmedabad and Prantij we anticipate no little increase to the trade and prosperity of this city and district. The projected railway line from Sabarmati to Dholka will also, we humbly hope, receive the sanction of the Government of India, and soon be in course of construction.

With reference to the Local Primary Schools, we regret to mention that the present accommodation is extremely unsatisfactory, and better premises are urgently needed. In a matter so important this Municipality will feel greatly encouraged if Government see their way to assist on the lines of the terms indicated in the Grant-in-Aid Code. The loan of Rs. 50,000, for the raising of which Government have kindly accorded this Municipality their sanction, is in itself insufficient for the purpose required; and it seems beyond our power to undertake the building of new Primary Schools until assured of assistance from Government.

In our last address of February 1895, we took the liberty to request the favour of Government to solve the difficulty arising from the vexed question of "Pol" Jurisdiction; and we beg respectfully to bring this matter now again under your Lordship's notice in the hope that Government will take early steps to remove the said difficulty, inasmuch as it is one that affects the well-being of a large portion of the population.

In commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee this Municipality purpose establishing, with the generous assistance of the public of this city, a Public Garden for the benefit of all the inhabitants; and for this purpose the Municipality have already approached the Government with a request to grant them the very eligible site near the Ellis Bridge. We most sincerely hope that your Lordship will be pleased to give this measure favourable consideration. In this year of the Diamond Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, this Municipality felt it a high honour to lay at the foot of the Throne an Address expressive of the feelings of profound reverence and loyalty entertained by all the citizens of Ahmedabad, without distinction of race or creed, towards the illustrious sovereign whose beneficent reign has showered untold blessings on her Indian Empire. With myriads of our fellow-subjects we heartily voice the paryer;—"Long live the Queen-Empress." We have, &c.

SIMLA IN THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 18.

Simla is in the throes of its most praiseworthy annual culture spasm, its Fine Arts Exhibition. I had the advantage of attending for the first time, without the faded palate which a friend confessed to in connection with an exhibitor, welcomed and lauded systematically on these occasions for fifteen years. It was all new to me, from the private view costumes—it may as well be stated at once that they were not brilliant: it is too late in the season—to the intelligent expression assumed by members of Council, whose onerous function it is to look *au fait*, at least in public, with all things. I tried to wither one of these upon the subject of his taste, but I needn't go into that. You can't wither a member of Council in his own atmosphere on any subject—I retired in disorder like the Mad Mullah. On one point, however, I was primed, I was prejudiced. Simla cynicism had eaten deep into my understanding on the subject of the prizes. I was led to believe that they would be distributed much in the order of precedence observed so punctiliously elsewhere throughout this magnificent Empire, and I was all prepared to wing another unofficial grievance. So I hasten the more urgently to state that, in my humble opinion, this was nowhere the case. The prizes were won on the merits of the pictures—you might dispute the merits of the pictures, but there was no opportunity for wrangling on other grounds. It must be a painful experience for anyone of artistic sensitiveness to feel compelled to give a prize subject to amateur judgment; tempered, as we so often find it in India, with Philistinism gone drily to seed, a chaste perception of the pretty, and a recollection of precedent. If I belonged to the order from which prize-givers are drawn, I should consent only on condition that I should on no account be expected to look at the winning picture, or, above all, to congratulate the winner. There would, of course, be chances, rare exceptions, when one might be gratified. Such a one as has befallen his Honour Sir William Mackworth Young, whose prize for a subject in oils is taken by Mrs. Cunliffe with "A Sowar of the 12th B.C." on his camel mount, coming under a white arched gateway. The colour in this is perfectly charming, soft, delicate, and luminous, with no hint of insufficiency or weakness. There is grace, dignity, and vitality in the drawing of both the man and the animal, nothing to ask for, indeed, except, possibly, a little more spirit. The same dreamy colour and poetic fancy hold in "A Pierrot of Cashmere," a slighter thing which forms Mrs. Cunliffe's second contribution in oils. I went eagerly to look for a water-colour also put down to her name, "A Waterway in Cashmere," but it was skied and the light was intolerable, and while it was rendered with evident knowledge, neither the subject nor the medium seemed so sympathetic to the artist, and the pleasure of it certainly could not be said to *Sauter aux yeux* as in the case of the other two. I find on enquiry that Mrs. Cunliffe lives in Murree, and that she has not exhibited before. One hopes that she will take courage, and a wider scope another year, and give us in more examples the benefit of her charmed contact with that land of delicious possibilities.

I must confess that I am not of those who find broad satisfaction in the bestowal of the Viceroy's gold medal upon the portrait of a lady in pink, sent by Miss Pirie. The picture is ambitious and cleverish, done under a conscientious master; it might have been allowed to leave the studio with credit. But it sadly betrays the want of supervision, the insufficient development of power and knowledge. The handling of the neck shows no acquaintance with the anatomy underneath, and it is painted in a uniform, flat, greenish tint, which is almost meaningless. There is some talent in the moulding and colour of the face and the painting of the hair, but the whole figure recedes disconsolately behind the expanse of pink fabric of the dress which offered an opportunity for at least a little clever artifice in the rendering of tulle over silk, a fact which is perceptible in the left sleeve only. In selecting this as the best picture in the exhibition, either oil or water-colour by either amateur or professional, the awarding committee have made faults in it conspicuous, which would otherwise have passed comparatively unnoticed in the general air of clever intention which pervades it. On the other hand, the verdict of the committee in favour of Mr. G. A. Anderson's "Back Bay" for the Society prize for the best water-color picture, will find few dissentients. The picture is extremely pleasing and harmonious both in colour and composition, a cultured and discriminating choice conscientiously worked out. Mr. Anderson's management of water is always accurate and pleasent, and he has a couple of scenes on the Hooghly which are particularly happy. One wishes he would overcome a certain over-respect for tradition, however, that tends to rob his work of individuality, and there is a serious carelessness in "Noon in the Jungle" by which the bathing women are drawn lean giantesses.

If I dally longer with the prize pictures, however, I shall have no space to tell of the central interest of the exhibition, which lies in a small collection of pictures sent by Mr. R. D. Mackenzie. Here, at once, one recognizes the sure precise note of training and knowledge, restrained and simple, that announces the studios, and for ever and ever differentiates the serious worker from the amateur. The amateurism of the Simla Exhibition is rampant, glorious, very naturally and excusably. In any such exhibition one sees in almost every frame the conventional choice, the weak painstaking drawing, the faintly approximate colour, the ladylike and gentlemanly touches and retouches until the whole has a passable sembiance, not to the subject, but to another picture. It was a relief on Monday, as it must always be a relief, to come upon things of the other sort, speaking of other methods, an oasis in the midst of the pretty desert of the artistic efforts of people who paint for amusement. I do not think I liked the more ambitious of Mr. Mackenzie's pictures best. His large and important canvas "*Les Derniers Rebelles*," the dead or chained captives of a Moorish Campaign, long lines of on-lookers behind, one could not get a point of view for it all, but while the composition is impressive and dignified, the interest is a trifle scattered, and the picture lacks a central idea. The same defect, though differently exhibited, struck one in the "Fruit Market, Calcutta," the profusion of broken lights, while giving scope for some admirable painting, producing an effect of confusion. This disappears in the picture of "Kali Ghat, Calcutta," the stretch along the nullah, which is one of the most faithful paintings of Indian landscape I have ever seen, beautifully true in feeling and atmosphere, with those inner qualities of light and colour that seem to grow under the eye as one realizes the delicacy and the scrupulous relation of the tones. A very tiny and perfectly executed picture is "Un Miserable," an oriental beggar crouched upon a bench against a wall. His head is bent and shrouded in his cotton chaddar, the figure turned aside against the wall in its wretchedness, but the lean arm stretched forth as if from custom and the brown limbs protruding. The sentiment of this is a success quite beyond praise, the drawing the most delicately accurate, and the colour scheme sympathetically low. The artist has priced this picture at a figure rather high, at least from the Simla buyers' point of acquirement, and this, one was interested to observe, gave rise to some marvellously sarcastic comments. So much for a thing that size! If you wish to sell in Simla, you must evidently give fair measure, otherwise you will not only be unsuccessful, but the victim of dreadfully clever and scathing ridicule. "A Bit of Colour" is an extremely well achieved rendering of a crowd, a mass of native figures in the middle distance. In "Ahmedabad" we have the vague city rising in the hot Indian haze, and there are two delightful Venice bits. "The Doge's Palace" and "St. Mark's," broad effects of jewelled light and purple shadow, but none of them much bigger, mark you, than a good sized envelope. Perhaps, the most carefully thought out picture is "Sur le Quai"—contemporary Paris—full of placid charm, and the most impressive, "Scour-na-Gillian Isle of Skye," which has much dramatic power.

There are a few other exhibits of interest, a set of original Rembrandt etchings belonging to Major Day, and a copper-plate etching, by the same gentleman of a head from "La Source." The amateur photographs are not numerous, but include a set illustrating "A Commonplace Journey in Kumaon," by Mr. Arthur Casperaz, which show in much higher degree than most photographs, charm of imagination as well as skill in execution. The series is "commended," as is also Mrs. A. Ker's picture, of Cows in the Red Road. Lady Elizabeth Bruce takes a prize with photographs of four dear little doggies, who have posed for her with great good nature. Mrs. Bosanquet has as usual two or three clever studies tempting us to suppose that something more serious will come next time. In the next room to the exhibition they refresh you with tea and coffee, the fruits of Annandale are exposed in the doorway, and round about the pictures is grouped the real art of the country in glowing apples, clustered grapes, and figs plucked from the King's Garden.

Simla is likely before long to have a telephone system besides the electric light. At the last Municipal meeting a letter was read from the Director-General of Telegraphs stating "that an application had been received from the Bengal Telephone Company for license to permit them to open a telephone exchange in Simla, and asking the opinion of the Municipal Committee, if the grant of such a license is desirable in the interests of the mercantile and private communities." The matter has been submitted to the local Trades Association for report, and if favourable terms can be arranged there is little doubt that the proposal will be entertained, for the saving that would be effected in unnecessary message running up and down the hill sides by such an installation is undoubted, quite apart from the convenience of being able to send one's communications more speedily and by word of mouth.

THE TILAK CASE.

APPLICATION FOR SHORT ADJOURNMENT.

COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

We understand that an application is to be made on behalf of Mr. Tilak for the postponement of the hearing of the charge of sedition preferred against him and the printer of the *Kesari*, until the second Monday in September. The application will be based on the ground that Mr. Tilak has been suffering from repeated attacks of fever since his release on bail, and has consequently been unable to give full instructions for the preparation of his defence. In any event the case would not have been heard until the first Monday in the month, as it was the intention of the Clerk to the Crown, upon whom the preparation of the Calendar devolves, to give precedence to two or three other cases, including one in which a British soldier is to be put on his trial for murder at Aden. All parties concur in the view that it will be desirable to commence the trial on a Monday or Tuesday so as give some chance for an uninterrupted hearing to conclude in time for the special jurors to be free on the following Friday, which is mail day. It is expected that the hearing will not exceed three or at the most four days, as there will be very little evidence, the time being principally occupied with arguments on either side. In all cases other than those of murder special juries are not empanelled except upon the application of one or other of the sides, but both the prosecution and defence agree that this is desirable in a case of so much importance as that of the *Kesari*, and application has been made accordingly.

Another matter which will probably form the subject of an application will be the employment for the defence of an eminent barrister from Calcutta. Special permission for counsel to appear in a Court where he does not practice has to be obtained from the Chief Justice beforehand. Mr. Jackson being unable to come, either Mr. A. J. Pugh or Mr. W. Garth, both of the Calcutta Bar, will be instructed, most probably the former, and the necessary application will be made to Sir Charles Farran in due course. Mr. D. D. Daver, who appeared for Mr. Tilak when he was placed before the Magistrate, will have the junior brief. As is well-known, the prosecution will be conducted by the Advocate-General and Mr. Macpherson. It is understood that the defence will dispute the accuracy of the official translation of the offending passages from the *Kesari* in regard to several important details.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

With reference to the imprisoned Natu brothers, we understand that the younger man of the two has quite recovered from his temporary indisposition, and that both of them are in good health. The younger Natu, who is incarcerated in the House of Correction here, has his food sent him by friends from outside so as not to break the caste. It is understood that the two men are seeking permission to have legal advice so as to represent their case to Government, and appeal for a reversal of the order of imprisonment. If this be allowed they will humbly request Government, first of all to give the reason for their arrest, in order to enable them to reply to such reasons, and then to appeal for liberation.

THE MAIL AND ITS HOUR OF DEPARTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I and others waited for the letter of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce to the Post Master-General, in hopes to find in the same the reasons for which the Bombay Chamber had waited in vain. There are several points which I would draw attention to and upon which not sufficient stress has been laid.

Calcutta tries to overlook the matter that the old mail contract still runs till February next, and when the new accelerated train was started the Railway companies were fully aware that after the monsoon was over, the Mail steamers would leave Bombay on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, and they cannot be as unprepared for such a departure as the Agent of the East Indian Railway pretends. There There was a talk then of a possible Friday—5 o'clock—departure, but no promise to that effect had been given.

The remark that the banks in Calcutta must have exchange bills sent on to them by 2 o'clock, in order to despatch them at 7 o'clock, is simply ridiculous. The Bombay banks take bills till 12-30 p.m., and very often till 1 o'clock, and even 1-15 p.m., without hardly ever being obliged to inform their constituents "that the bills could not be forwarded by the mail." The general public in Bombay manages also to close the mail at 2 o'clock, and it would be strange, indeed, if the far more superior people in Calcutta could not do so by 3-30 or 4 o'clock.

We certainly demand that the Post Office on board receive letters up to the last moment. That would be on Calcutta's suggestion, 3-30 p.m., and the consequence would be that all firms would consider 3-30 as the time for closing the mail, and it is quite certain that no assistant or clerk in a bank or mercantile firm could be at a Volunteer parade by 4 o'clock. A 3-30 mail would mean no holiday on Saturday, a 5 o'clock mail would hardly be worse. If Calcutta thinks it must insist on 5 o'clock, then it must be Friday, at 5 o'clock, and not Saturday.

Rangoon's remedy against a Sunday mail seems to be in agitating that their mails be forwarded via Madras instead of via Calcutta, in which case probably a Tuesday departure would be possible.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 23. J. TINTNER.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF GOA.

The "Anglo-Lusitano" has received a special telegram announcing the arrival in Goa of the new Governor-General on Thursday last. His Excellency held an official reception that day at two in the afternoon, and took over charge of the Government at four o'clock in the historic Cathedral at Velha Goa, in the presence of a large multitude of persons. His Grace Dom Valente, as President of the Government Council, handed over charge. His Excellency refused the customary state banquet on such an occasion on account of poverty of the Goa Treasury, which act has created a good impression.

MILITARY NEWS.

Nineteen officers of the Punjab Command, who have been re-called from leave from Home, arrived in Bombay on Sunday by the English mail steamer Shannon, and have reported their arrivals in the District Staff Office, in the Town Hall. They all left yesterday for the front to rejoin their respective regiments.

THE FRONTIER RISINGS.

REPORTED ATTACK ON ALI MASJID FORT

THE ADDA MULLAH AGAIN INCITING THE TRIBESMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The Afridi gathering has again left Tirah, and is once more threatening the Khyber.

Up to yesterday afternoon Ali Masjid Fort, which is held by a party of Khyber Rifles only, had not been attacked, though the Zakar Khel, which is about the most powerful section of Afridis, were undoubtedly gathering in the neighbourhood.

Later news says that the place is now being attacked, but no particulars have yet come in, and though the news is believed to be reliable, it requires confirmation.

Captain Barton, who was in the place a few days ago, left before the tribesmen closed upon it.

Adda Mullah is back amongst the Mohmands, and once more inciting them to rise, but nothing has so far come of his preaching.

The moveable column under Colonel Barton, of the Somersets, has marched out of Peshawar to Bara.

From the Kurram also comes news of unrest, the Masuzais having raided some of the villages near Sadda. They killed one of the inhabitants, and wounded two others; but a small party of the Kurram Militia was sent out after them with such promptitude that the raiders could carry off no loot, though they managed to get away safely.

THE AFRIDIS IN FORCE IN THE KHYBER.

ATTACK ON FORT MAUDE.

The Afridis, who are in great force in the Khyber Pass, have now advanced, and at half-past ten, this morning, attacked Fort Maude, their line being one and a-half mile long.

Another body of similar strength is also moving towards Kadam.

All the Afridi tribes are stated to have joined their strength with the insurgents.

Reinforcements are being rapidly pushed up.

General Westmacott has moved out a Battery and some Cavalry from Jumrud to the mouth of the Khyber, within about three miles of Fort Maude, which is held only by a detachment of the Khyber Rifles.

The following movements have also been ordered:—1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas, from Nowshera to Peshawar; also 3rd Field Battery, the Royal Irish Regiment, 12th Bengal Infantry, and 4th Company Bombay Sappers, from Rawalpindi to Kohat.

The 6th Bengal Cavalry moved on to Peshawar from Rawalpindi, on Saturday night.

DEATH OF COLONEL LAMB.

Colonel Lamb, who was severely wounded at Malakhand, has now succumbed, the attempt to save his life by amputation of the thigh having failed.

THE AMIR AND THE FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

The reply from the Amir has reached Simla. It is understood to be pacific, though it scarcely clears his Highness of the suspicion of complicity in the general rising of the tribes.

LATER.

The following Press Note has been issued:—Reply has been promptly sent by the Amir to the letter in which the Government of India called his Highness' attention to information received by them that the Afghan subjects had joined the Adda Mulla.

The Amir distinctly denies the truth of the reports that soldiers of the Afghan Regular Army had joined the Mulla, and solemnly and personally engages on behalf of Sipah Salah and the Regular Army that no such hostility will ever be committed by them.

His Highness alleges that as regards the tribesmen, if they joined at all, they must have done so secretly, for they would not have dared to go openly for fear of him. His Highness attributes the disturbances to the action of the Mullahs, especially Adda Mulla, who have in former years excited the risings against him in his own country, and his Highness denounces their conduct.

BITTER FEELING AMONGST THE SIKHS.

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

The Lahore paper learns that the Mohmands who attacked Shabkadar burnt all the sacred books found in the Sikh temple there. This has been made known throughout the province, and the Sikhs are greatly incensed, and among the Sikh soldiers on the frontier the feeling is extremely bitter.

DEPARTURES TO THE FRONT.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar leaves Darjeeling for the front on Wednesday. His Highness will join the Staff of Brigadier-General Yeatman-Biggs at Kohat.

Colonel Greenfield and Major Ringwood left Darjeeling this morning; the latter relieves Colonel Hailes, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad.

THE MOHMANDS AGAIN IN MOVEMENT.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 23.

On Sunday it was reported at Peshawar that the Adda Mullah had again worked up the Mohmands, and that they intend to attack both Shabkadr and Michin.

One tribal column was said to be coming down the Gundab Valley, and another by the more northerly Alikandi route, on the Kohat border.

No tribal rising in force has yet occurred, as the Orakzais cannot apparently make up their minds to knock their heads against our forts on the Samana range.

PEACE IN THE SWAT VALLEY.

THE TRIBESMEN SUBMITTING.

Brigadier-General Sir Bindon Blood, with his force in the Upper Swat, is having a very peaceful time, the tribesmen submitting and duly handing in arms.

The Valley seems to be covered with magnificent crops, and its fertility has caused some surprise.

Generally speaking our troops on and beyond the frontier are enjoying good health, but several cases of sunstroke occurred in the Jamrud Column, and two men have died.

All the wounded officers, with the exception of Colonel Lamb, have been sent down from Malakhand, and are now scattered about in various stations.

THE AFRIDIS AND THEIR PLANS.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent wires that reports reached Peshawar to the effect that the Afridis are really bent on mischief and had begun to move. Aka Khel, Malikdin Khel, and Sakis Khel are particularly mentioned as having collected their fighting men and started from Tirah. Their plan, it is said, is not to touch the Khyber if they find Landi Kotal and Ali Masjid held by the Khyber Rifles and Kuki Khel contingents, as the leaders wished to avoid complications with clans friendly to the British Government. Jamrud and Bara Forts are to be the objects of attack. Raiding parties were to spread over the country between those points.

Up to Sunday evening no Afridis appeared anywhere, and it almost seems as if Saturday's report must have been an echo of the previous Tuesday's, which caused some excitement at the time. In order, however, to be on the safe side General Elles on Saturday despatched a flying column of all three arms to Bara to watch for a hostile demonstration in that quarter, while the Jamrud Column kept even more on the alert than usual.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—There is a very remarkable letter in the *Pioneer* of the 12th August, headed "Sedition and its Mechanism," signed by "Action Front," laying bare the seditious proceedings of the natives generally under our Rule, and it points out that it is the delusive habit of Englishmen to judge natives of India as if they were highly cultured Nineteenth Century Englishmen. "Action Front's" letter deserves attention, as he exposes the fact that the natives' eagerness to join European volunteer corps is from no wish to help the volunteer movement, but with a simple design to acquire arms and to endeavour to supplant and disgust our European volunteers. He also points out that the outcry raised by the Congress and its supporters against the extension of railways is simply a political cry got up by the Congress in the three Presidencies, and further that it is a contention raised to delay our schemes of railway construction being carried out. But as the railways are mostly constructed with English capital and fairly pay their expenses, they in no way embarrass the finances of the Government of India which it is pretended they do at present. "Action Front" further states "that there are small Bengalee colonies planted all over Northern India, while a number of Native States deliberately maintain a few of these folk for their known disaffection to the British Government." This statement is quite contrary to fact, and amounts to an accusation of disloyalty against the Native Rajahs, who have hitherto proved themselves our staunch, if not our only friends, and its propagation is calculated to mislead the Government, but were it not so mischievous it would be ridiculous. I presume that as regards Rajpootana "Action Front" refers to Jeypoor where the Bengalees have appropriated all the important official posts in the government of the State.

This has been carried out in flagrant and direct opposition to the orders of that wise statesman, Sir Henry Lawrence, who considered that it was a matter of vital importance to our interests that all important official posts in Native States should be held by the hereditary officers of the Durbars, and he proscribed the appointment of foreigners. The Jeypore Sirdars have long been endeavouring to oust the Bengalee clique from their country, as they have been afraid that these Bengalees would carry out their threats, and by their intrigues involve the Jeypore Durbar in some complication with the Paramount authority, the British Government; but, strange as it may seem, it is believed that they are retained in office owing to the support derived from the Indian Government itself, notwithstanding that efforts have been more than once made by the local Political Officers to eject them on the ground of their being aliens and distasteful to the people generally. In combating "Action Front's" views, I would like to ask how it is possible for the Native Rajahs of Rajpootana to be disloyal when they have no serviceable cannon or munitions of war. In Central India, Scindiah and Holkar may have a few guns that are not honeycombed and might be used, but this is very doubtful. The hill tribes on our frontier owing to the cover afforded by their mountainous country, go to war and make attacks without the aid of cannon, but in India the people do not believe in going to war unless they are supported by cannon, and in every victory we have gained they have fled the moment their cannon were captured. I have had many years' experience of the Native States, and I consider that the Chiefs will always be loyal to the British Government—indeed, the Maharajahs and rulers of the Native States in Rajpootana are sufficiently well-educated and observant to feel that open disaffection on their part to our Rule would lead to ruin and the confiscation of their landed possessions, and therefore they have every reason to remain as loyal as they are at present.

"Action Front" also brings to notice that there is in the Congress another political outcry against the expense attendant on the maintenance of an European force in India. It seems to me that the only reply to this would be an augmentation of our European forces at this juncture, to check the disaffection which is supposed to exist in our own territories and which has been evolved by the teachings of the Congress. We have hitherto prided ourselves on the fact that we hold India more by the justice of our rule than by the brute force of our armies, but now the masses of the population are being taught to believe through their Native Press that we are both unjust and tyrannical, and although there is not a grain of truth in these malicious statements, they are readily believed, simply because we are the ruling race and aliens.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON,
Aug. 19. Major-General.

THE DEFENCE OF MALAKHAND.

THE STORY OF THE SIEGE.

"One of the Garrison" sends to the Lahore paper the second part of his account of this affair. He writes:—The movement of the North Malakhand troops, 6 guns No. 8 B.M.B., R.A., Guides Cavalry, and 31st Punjab Infantry (one squadron 11th B.L. got through to Chakdara where they remained throughout siege), was completed by 6 p.m. The Guides Cavalry marching all night had reached North Malakand at 11 a.m. in the morning, and accompanied the remainder of the garrison to the Kotal. The enemy, who had been collecting on the western hills all day, came down at 5 p.m., and harassed the flank guard of the 31st Punjab Infantry, killing one of their number; at the same time overpowering No. 2, picquet, 24th Punjab Infantry, who were forced to retire. Two guns No. 8 M.B., R.A., had just arrived to the support of the west of the camp, and ably assisted by them two companies of the 24th Punjab Infantry re-took the hill at the point of the bayonet, killing nine of the enemy and capturing a standard. The hill was then occupied by the 24th Punjab Infantry during the night. The enemy in their flight down the hill was badly knocked about, some of them running from their hiding places at such close quarters that the officers were enabled to use their revolvers with great effect.

From the right the following were the positions of the troops on the night of the 27th July. From Gretna Green along the Buddhist Road up to No. 8 picquet, the 45th Sikhs, supported by portions of the 24th Punjab Infantry from Fort Malakand; Sappers and Miners' lines were manned by No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners, and the 31st Punjab Infantry, the latter regiment holding the serai with a detachment of 1 N.-C.O. and 25 men; the Guides Cavalry held the Field Hospital enclosure and Commissariat lines; the 24th Punjab Infantry held Gibraltar Rock, the hill west of that again, and the water nullah. The Fort was garrisoned by the remainder of the 24th Punjab Infantry, who also had a company at Maxim point. As shown above,

THE ENEMY BEGAN THEIR ATTENTIONS EARLY

in the evening, emboldened no doubt by the evacuation of North Malakand; the sortie by the 24th Punjab Infantry, however, kept them off till dark, when they returned in largely increased numbers from east, north, and west. It was a curious sight before dark to see them streaming in batches of 50 and 100 along the Chakdara road with numbers of different coloured banners. So far these hordes of the enemy were dressed chiefly in white, showing that the news had not yet reached Buner. In the same manner the hill tracks from the Utman Khel country could be discerned crowded with new comers. The attack was renewed with increased vigour from east to west at 8-30 p. m., and another exciting night ensued. The heaviest fighting was, as on the previous night, in the Sappers' quarter, and our casualties were heavy. A most determined onslaught on the serai resulted in ten of the 31st Punjab Infantry being killed and 12 wounded, but not before they had inflicted a heavy punishment on their assailants, who were forced to draw off, thus allowing the removal of the killed and wounded. The 45th Sikhs had a still more difficult task this night in keeping the enemy off, and on several occasions the enemy penetrated into their trenches, only to be driven back with heavy losses on each occasion. On the west the enemy pressed the 24th Punjab Infantry hard all night; Lieutenant Costello receiving his first wound, a long flesh wound penetrating the back and coming out through the right arm; this occurred about 7-30 p. m. in a sortie up the water nullah, in which the enemy were driven off, leaving several dead and a standard behind them. The Martini sharpshooters from the peak on the west were most annoying, getting the range of the guns with the 24th Punjab Infantry, and sniping at them all night, wounding two gunners. At 5-30 a. m. a reconnaissance went out from this regiment to North Malakand, and cleared the enemy off the rocks, killing five; in the meanwhile the gathering on Gallows Tree Hill, about 700 yards from the west of the position, had moved down to a high spur about 400 yards from the 24th Punjab Infantry. On the return of the reconnoitring company from North Malakand, Lieutenant Climo, commanding the 24th Punjab Infantry, decided on driving them off. In the first instance a company under Lieutenant Rawlins moved out to reconnoitre their rear, but the enemy very

SOON DISPLAYED THEIR SUPERIORITY IN NUMBERS,

and when they could no longer fire, rolled stones down on the company from their lofty position. Lieutenant Climo at once went to their assistance with half of the remaining force at his disposal, leaving the guns and remainder of the half battalion 24th Punjab Infantry to cover his advance. The guns were worked most ably by Surdar Sher Singh of No. 8 B. M. B. R. A., and without their assistance it is doubtful if the counter-attack on Gallows Tree Hill could have been carried through. The swordsmen of the enemy quickly gave way, but their sharpshooters, armed with Martinis, stuck to their ground until we reached 50 yards of their sungars, when they retired to the next peak and re-opened fire just as Gallows Tree was reached, a message came from the Officer Commanding the Brigade to say that a party of the 24th Punjab Infantry, under Lieutenant Gib, was advancing from the fort via Guides Hill to our assistance. Lieutenant Rawlins was accordingly ordered to proceed to the south along the crest of the hill to join hands with this party, which he eventually did, returning to camp with 1½ companies via Fort Malakand. The enemy had chosen the west as their line of retreat, and they were accordingly followed up by one company under Lieutenant Climo; the enemy's riflemen still covered the retreat, not moving themselves till we were within 100 yards and then always under cover. Eventually descending the gorge. Leading up to the pass over the Utman Khel hills large bodies of the enemy were come upon returning towards Deri to the north, and Utman Khel country to the west. At a range of 400 yards heavy losses were inflicted on them, many being killed outright and numbers hobbled away wounded, their dead in this counterattack was estimated at about 40, with 60 to 100 wounded. At the start at least 1,000 men were crowning the heights from Gallows Tree Hill downwards. As a large portion of

THE RETREATING ENEMY

had fled into the village of Jalalkot, the guns were called up, and the village shelled, eight out of ten shells dropping right into the middle. The casualties to the 100 men of 24th Punjab Infantry in this action were only 1 Subedar, bullet wound and one sepoy shot through the hand. The result of this counterattack was that the enemy evacuated these hills invariably before dawn, and seldom returned again till 6 p. m. The casualties were as follows:—On the night of the 27th July:—45th Sikhs, 2 killed, 14 wounded; Sappers and Miners, 1 wounded; Guides Cavalry, nil; 31st Punjab Infantry, 10 killed, 11 wounded; 24th Punjab Infantry, 1 British Officer, 1 Native Officer, 2 sepoys wounded; No. 8 B. M. B. R. A., one wounded.

The day of the 28th very soon showed us that we were practically besieged; the enemy occupying all the heights and sniping all day long at most objects of interest in our camp. We now spent our time in improving defences and making cover from extra picquets: three lines of barbed wire was run right round the Commissariat, Sappers and Miners, and Hospital enclosures; the abattis on the east and South was strengthened; the wall dividing the Commissariat godown from the Sappers' enclosure was also demolished. The Brigade mule-drivers were utilised in most of this work, so that all the combatant ranks were able to avail themselves of the time for rest. Extra sangars were built all along the west aspect of the camp, and as the Guides Infantry were expected at any time, it was hoped that this quarter of the camp would be considerably reinforced before night. By 8-30 p.m. the fight was recommenced; before dark the Chakdara road

REVEALED A FRESH SIGHT;

the white track being absolutely black with the sombre-clad Bonerwals. The enemy displayed their usual energy on the centre. The 31st Punjab Infantry were here occupying the east and north faces of the Sappers and Miners lines; at the bazaar corner, where they had shown so much vigour on the 26th July, they made the most determined attempts to effect an entrance, it was only the greatest stubbornness displayed here that prevented the enemy succeeding in their object. The casualties in the 31st Punjab Infantry were very heavy, 2 killed, and 21 wounded, including Lieutenant Ford and Lieutenant Swinley, the former very severely. In fact it was entirely due to Surgeon-Lieutenant Hugo's perseverance that Ford's life was saved; with the greatest difficulty the bleeding was stopped, Hugo holding on to the arteries with his fingers for some hours. The 25th were kept busy throughout the night, losing 2 killed and no further casualties. The Guides Infantry, after a magnificent march from Mardan, arrived at 7 p. m. this evening. They had started at 1 a.m. on the 27th, and notwithstanding the great heat arrived fit and ready to go on duty at once. Owing to the urgent need for reinforcements, it was found necessary to send the regiment straight to piquet duty, part going to Maxim point and part on the east side next the 45th Sikhs. The gallant perseverance of the Guides in this quarter saved the camp time after time; unfortunately their casualties were considerable, 2 sepoys being killed, 1 native officer and nine sepoys being wounded. Their performance here speaks volumes for them, as they came on to this arduous duty without rest or food. The Guides Cavalry, as on the previous night, were posted in the Hospital enclosure and Sappers and Miners lines; here Lieutenant Maclean was wounded, having a most miraculous escape, the bullet entering his mouth and coming out of the cheek without damaging the bone; two ponies were also wounded to-night belonging to the Guides Cavalry. On the west the enemy had collected in great numbers and were most persistent until 3-30 a. m.; they many times came charging down the hill-side, but the guns were

NOT TO THEIR LIKING;

the casualties here were fortunately slight, 2 gunners and 1 sepoy, 24th Punjab Infantry, only being wounded. The enemy during the morning of the 29th were fairly quiet. about 1 p.m., however, they began to trouble us on all sides. Two or three times the "alarm" called us to reinforce our picquets. Matters quieted down again by 3 p.m., the cause of our trouble probably being the more eager of our fanatical enemies anticipating their big night, for today was Jumarat and also the appearance of the new moon, and our enemies evidently meant to fulfil their promise of making their biggest effort on this night. The enemy renewed their attentions all along the line at 5-30 p.m., the number of Martinis firing being largely increased. A sortie was made from the 24th Punjab Infantry again this evening. The enemy had crept up the hill and posted themselves behind rocks within 200 yards of the picquet line; Lieutenants Climo and Morton, when walking round the picquet line, were shot at three or four times, Lieutenant Morton's orderly being wounded. Half a company, under Lieutenant Rawlins, was at once sent on to a high spur on the left to work down behind these parties of the enemy, the other half company with Lieutenant Climo covering the advance. Two bodies of the enemy numbering about 40 each, were turned off the rocks with a loss of 2 killed and several wounded; the sniping from the west now ceased until after dark. During the day the serai was pulled down, obstacles placed where required, the bazaar was demolished, and large bonfires built in prominent places. These were found most useful, and assisted the garrison in inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. The enemy, probably on the night of the 29th, were in larger numbers than on any previous night; and every precaution had been taken to repel their attacks. It is curious, however, that on reckoning casualties in the morning, the right and centre had had comparatively few casualties. The enemy had been no less vigorous in their assaults; on the left, however the heaviest fighting took place. Time after time from 8-30 p.m. to 1-30 a.m., the enemy rushed up to the sangars in different parts of the position, only to be repulsed with loss on each occasion; at 1-30 p.m., the piquet guarding the water nullah and rear of 24th Punjab Infantry camp was rushed in the most determined way, the enemy,

REGARDLESS OF ANYTHING,

leaping in to the sangars. They were, however, repulsed after a short hand-to-hand conflict, but not until Lieutenant Costello had been wounded for the second time, a severe wound, the left arm being shattered; one havildar severely wounded, since died of wound, one sepoy severe sword cut, and several lesser sword cut wounds. About 2 a. m. the enemy in front of the Afridi company of the 24th Punjab Infantry, attempted a parley, askings the Afridis to come over and give up their rifles, and telling them that there was no possible reason for doubt that Malakhand would be taken sooner or later. Finding our replies unsatisfactory, they now endeavoured to ascertain our resources, their curiosity about our supply of ammunition being very keen. We told them that this most necessary article of warfare was just about finished. At this pleasing piece of information to them, they earnestly begged the Afridis to re-consider their decision, and not be so foolish as to throw this last chance of safety away, proposing that they should come into our sangars, divide up the rifles and ammunition, and then proceed to finish up Malakand. This was agreed to with the greatest alacrity. Out came a score or more of the enemy from behind rocks about 30 yards away and began to advance. They had not come far before every Afridi had covered his man and for five seconds the crack of the rifles showed these gentlemen what our real intentions were. As usual the enemy, with the exception of their sharpshooters, cleared off about 3 a.m. In the morning matters appeared fairly quiet, the casualties during the night being as follows:—Guides Cavalry, 1 horse wounded; Guides Infantry, nil; 45th Sikhs, 2 sepoys wounded; 24th Punjab Infanty, Lieutenant Costello and 10 men wounded; 31st Punjab Infantry, nil; Sappers and Miners, nil; No. 8 B. M. B. R. A., 2 men wounded.

The day of the 30th was the quietest we had had so far, no alarms of any sort. Officers now commenced to arrive from India; Colonel Sawyer, 45th Sikhs, and Major Ramsay, 24th Punjab Infantry, arriving in the morning among others. The day was as usual occupied in repairing damages and

STRENGTHENING THE POSITION.

Wire entanglements and the barbed wire placed round enclosures being generally cut in many places, showing how close the enemy were in the habit of coming up. To-night again found the enemy in earnest on the right, the 45th and Guides, who were here, doing grand work; the former lost 1 sepoy killed and 6 wounded. The enemy attacked in great force all night, and time after time charged right up to the sangars. They must have lost severely, as the Guides picked up four standards and many bodies close under one of their breast-works. The Guides Cavalry again had one horse wounded; the Gunners, 31st Punjab Infantry, Sappers, and 24th Punjab Infantry no casualties. Early on the morning of the 31st we ascertained the probable reason of the enemy giving the left and centre an easy time and occupying the attention of our right. Hearing of the near approach of the 35th Sikhs and 38th Dogras, they detached part of their forces to attempt to cut them off; this, however, did not succeed, as with the exception of a slight skirmish, both regiments arrived safely to-day. For the first time since the night of the 26th, British officers were able to visit North Malakand; this was done to ascertain the feasibility of using the water supply there. The rocks were accordingly cleared, in doing which four of the enemy were killed, two jezails, one sword and one spear being captured. A portion of the Guides Cavalry, under Lieutenant Baldwin, reconnoitred up to the limits of the original camp, and then returned by the road followed by the half company of the 24th Punjab Infantry which had been utilised to clear the spurs. There was a good deal of firing at this party, but with the exception of one horse being wounded no casualties occurred. On the night of the 21st the attack was once more heaviest on the right, the bonfires and extra defences in the centre apparently were too much for the enemy's feelings; the left of the position was also less vigorously assaulted. The casualties during the day and night were as follows:—Guides, four wounded; 45th Sikhs, one killed, 6 wounded; 31st Punjab Infantry, Sappers, R. A., Guides Cavalry, 11th Bengal Lancers and 24th Punjab Infantry no casualties.

During the day of 1st August orders were issued for a relief column to move out to Chakdara; the Cavalry, 11th Bengal Lancers and Guides, moved down by the North Malakhand road about 3 p. m. On reaching the valley, the enemy swarmed down from the heights; it was truly wonderful to see the reckless manner in which these men

RUSHED TO CERTAIN DEATH.

The cavalry pursuit was a grand display, and the losses to the enemy must have been very heavy, at least 100 bodies being left on the field. Our losses in this brilliant affair were, 11th Bengal Lancers 3 sowars wounded, one horse killed, 4 wounded; Guides one sowar killed, Lieutenant Baldwin severely, and Lieutenant Keyes slightly wounded, one Native Officer, one duffadar and 9 sowars wounded. Colonel Adams' horse was killed under him, three other horses killed and 18 horses wounded. As the cavalry wended their way up the road the enemy attempted to attack them, but Major Ramsay, commanding 24th Punjab Infantry, prevented this by a well-timed counter attack, in which about 250 of the enemy were turned out of the rocks just below the roadway. In this little affair the losses to the enemy were estimated at 20 killed and many wounded, two standards, three rifles, and two swords were captured in this sortie. By this time the day had grown too old to attempt the move to Chakdara.

Orders were now issued for the following force to bivouac on Gretna Green during the night:—400 rifles 35th and 45th Sikhs, 200 rifles Guides Infantry, 400 rifles 24th Punjab Infantry, 11th Bengal Lancers, Guides Cavalry, 4 guns No. 8 B. M. B. R. A., 50 men No. 5 Company Madras Sappers and Miners. All were settled in their places at 9 p. m., and a good night's rest ensured compared with the previous six nights. An alarm occurred about 1-30 a. m. and it was a good sight to see the cool and collected way with which the men

STOOD TO THEIR ARMS WITHOUT MOVING;

it was not long before all were at rest again. The last portion of the column to relieve Chakdara moved off at 5-15 a. m. We had evidently taken the enemy unawares. They made, however, a grand stand at the foot of the graded road; from there upwards to the heights on our right they collected in thousands, and for about half an hour their resistance was of the stubbornest. The 35th Sikhs crowned the heights on the right, the Guides those just below, and the 45th the small hill on the left of the road which was crowded with the enemy. The position was taken at the point of the bayonet, the enemy suffering very heavy losses. The enemy now retired absolutely by thousands along the heights on our right, and we may say that the defence of Malakand ceased at 6-30 a. m. on the 2nd August. We expected to find Dogra's Hill occupied, but the enemy evidently had more urgent affairs at their villages. At Betkeli and Amandarra another resistance was made by the enemy, but they were driven from the village and the Amandarra heights with great loss. In the village of Amandarra Lieutenant Watling's sword was recovered. From this point on, the road lies through rice fields, and we were paid no further attention by the enemy, who up to Amandarra sniped at the rear guard, but fortunately without doing much damage. The last two miles of the road were very tedious work; though every effort was being made to hurry on to Chakdara, where the firing was very heavy. The enmy had broken down all the bridges, and it was no easy matter moving doolies laden with wounded and ammunition mules through the water-logged hill fields. Eventually Chakdara was reached at 9-30 a.m., the bridge being found in perfect order. We now heard how close a thing it had been for them, and there was little room for doubt that we arrived just in the nick of time.

The casualties of the relieving column were as follows:—45th Sikhs, 7 wounded; No. 5 Coy. Madras Sappers and Miners, 1 wounded; Guides Cavalry, 1 sowar and 3 horses wounded; Guides Infantry, 2 sepoys killed, 1 native officer and 6 sepoys wounded; 35th Sikhs, 2 sepoys killed, 3 wounded; 24th Punjab Infantry, 4 sepoys wounded; No. 8 B. B. M. B. R. A., 3 gunners wounded, 1 mule killed, 1 pony and 5 mules wounded.

It was in every sense a relief to us all to reach Chakdara, we from Malakand for being able once more to stretch our legs in the Swat Valley, and the Chakdara garrison had a great load of anxiety removed on our arrival. Lieutenant Rattray, who was in command of the detachment of the 45th Sikhs here did splendidly; he was one of the number playing polo on the memorable 26th, and had to ride a race to reach the Fort in time.

THE FAMINE.

MADRAS.

The latest report of the Madras Executive Committee of the Indian Famine Fund just published is for the four weeks ending 31st ultimo, a period which it is hoped saw the worst of the famine reached on 24th ultimo, when Madras had more people on relief than any other province in India. The report states that up to the time of writing the situation, which was still one of anxiety, had not improved. The report shows that the work of the Committee has been much restricted by the smallness of the allotments from the Central Committee. The Committee hoped that at the final allotment of the remaining funds at its disposal the Central Committee would have redressed the inequality of its previous distribution to Madras, but in this expectation it was disappointed, for it received only two lakhs in place of the nine lakhs which was the measure of its demands after they had been cut down to the very narrowest limits. The grants to Madras amount to only Rs. 11,64,593 out of the Rs. 1,27,23,632 at the disposal of the Central Committee. A protest has since been despatched to Calcutta by the Madras Committee. The report further points out that the apportionment of such moneys as are available is by the smallness of the grant rendered a somewhat delicate operation. Mr. Crole, Chairman of the Committee, is now on tour in the distressed districts conferring with the Collectors and Local Committees.

A tramps' Utopia has been founded near Brule, Wisconsin. The houses are all new, the streets broad and well paved, and near by is Lake Superior, which offers plenty of fish. A syndicate of capitalists, it seems, established the town some years ago, but after it was laid out and houses built the "boom petered out," and it has since been a sort of deserted village. Some tramps took possession of the hotel a few weeks ago. Others followed and took the houses. The surrounding country is a vast foraging field for them, and they live well.

Don't Look Old.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's. The English Hair Restorer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A (Fort and Colaba)	0	0	7
B (Mandvie)	0	0	24
C (Bhuleshwar)	0	0	19
D (Girgaum)	0	0	9
E (Kamatipura)	1	0	51
F (Parel)	0	0	9
G (Mahim)	0	0	8
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	2	1	5
Total	3	1	132
Total to date	12,745	10,762	

CHOLERA.

Attacks	12
Deaths	21

DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

The reports made by the Medical officers of the several districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, stated that the premises known as the Sea View Terrace had been inspected, and the upper storey occupied by Mr. Warburton found unfit for human habitation during the monsoon. A suspicious case, characterized by high fever, was on Sunday removed from a hut on the Cotton Green to the Grant Road Hospital. A fatal case of cholera was also reported in a house at Frere Road One death from bubonic fever was reported from house No. 13, Nishanpada Cross Lane.

GENERAL INSPECTION.

Dr. E. N. Chubb, Medical officer, Umerkhadi, Dr. Contractor, Medical Officer, Mandvie, Drs. R. J. Jayakar and Pinto, Medical officers, Chuckla, made a general inspection yesterday morning of a portion of Samuel Street (Palla Gully) under the personal superintendence and guidance of their District Medical officer, Surgeon-Lieut.-Colonel James S. Wilkins. The justice present was Mr. G. Moses, Special Constable on plague duty, who rendered invaluable assistance. One death from plague was found. The visitation lasted for a couple of hours.

A CONCEALED PATIENT.

Dr. A. P. Dantes, M. O., Dongri, and Messrs. G. Moses and M. J. Chandana, Special Constables, went on house-to-house inspection on Sunday morning. Mr. Chandana found a patient concealed in a dark room in house No. 84, Nowroji Hill (north). Dr. Dantes examined the man, and found that he was attacked with bubonic plague. The patient was removed to the Wari Bunder Hospital.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were 79 persons under observation in the Wari Bunder Quarantine Camps, 20 were admitted, and an equal number of persons were discharged, leaving 77 persons under observation. The pilgrim shed is now empty.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

On Sunday last there were 11 patients under treatment in the Julai Hospital; 29 in the Grant Road Hospital; 5 in the Jain Hospital, and one in the Bhathia Hospital.

PLAGUE AT LANOWLI.

Surgeon-Captain Leumann, who has for some time past been in charge of Lanowli, as the centre of a district many miles in diameter, in many of the villages of which numerous cases of plague have occurred, was, yesterday, recalled to Bombay. The plague in Lanowli has been considerably reduced. The late Mr. J. M. Mody's Sanatarium has been utilised as a plague hospital, which was a vast improvement on the extemporised arrangements that were the only resource during the first weeks of the outbreak. We are glad to say that Dr. Leumann's appeal in these columns for contributions in money, blankets, and clothes for the assistance of the destitute sick and, their families, met with a charitable response from many natives and Europeans. The villagers, who at first dreaded and resented Dr. Leumann's intervention, came to appreciate the services he rendered in ministering to the sick and in saving life. Yesterday, there was quite a demonstration of gratitude for what he has done, and of regret at his departure. It is, however, quite too soon to discontinue the measures for eradicating the plague from Lanowli and the surrounding villages. The Mamlatdars almost uniformly report "No plague" even where it is raging. Their reports should not be relied upon. As we have before pointed out, the Lanowli Municipality, like too many others, is worse than worthless, the very elements of sanitation being wholly ignored. When Dr. Leumann first arrived in Lanowli, he was informed that a particular part of the village was quite free from plague. Personal inspection the same day revealed eight cases.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegraphic message received from Cutch Mandvie by the Plague Committee, yesterday morning, stated that there were eighteen attacks on Sunday at Cutch Mandvie—seventeen in the city and one outside. The total mortality from all causes was eleven. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 52.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 17th August:—

Read memorandum from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, No. 768, dated 6th August, 1897, forwarding to the Trustees, for any remarks they may have to offer, a letter from the Accountant-General, dated 9th July, 1897, inquiring whether it is intended that a moiety of the salary paid to Surgeon-Major J. Crimmin, V.C., who has been appointed an additional Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, and of the allowances granted to the Health Officer and the medical staff employed on the duty of inspecting pilgrims at Bombay prior to embarkation, together with the establishment and contingent charges incurred in connection therewith, as well as of the temporary establishment entertained by Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, under the authority given to him in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 624—130-P., dated 4th February, 1897, should be recovered from the Bombay Port Trust. Resolution.—Consideration deferred.

Read letter from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District, dated 16th August, 1897, asking that the premises used for trooping purposes at the Sassoon Dock may be handed over at once for the purpose of mobilizing four field hospitals. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th Augusts, 1897, reporting that it has been arranged in communication with the Warrant Officer of the District Staff to make over the accommodation in the afternoon of the 17th instant. Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. Mirzamul Showbux, dated 5th August, 1897, addressed to the Traffic Manager, reporting that sparks and burning matter fly from the incinerator erected at Tank Bunder to their timber stacks, and representing the consequent risk of the timber being set on fire. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th August, 1897. Read letter from the Engineer, dated 14th August, 1897, reporting that the incinerator has been in use for a month and a half, and has worked satisfactorily and suggesting that, as a few sparks occasionally escape from it, a chimney and cover or spark-catcher be added at an estimated cost of Rs. 250. Resolution.—Sanction is given to the provision of a chimney and spark-catcher at an estimated cost of Rs. 250 to be met from the same allotment as the Incinerator, viz., Contingent Works, Bunder properties.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th August, 1897, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 946 for the purchase of furniture for the waiting room at Ballard Pier; stating that this estimate includes three double and six single settees, four tables and six chairs; that more furniture will probably be required, but that it will be better to wait until the room has been in use for a short time before ordering any more than that mentioned by him. Resolution.—Sanctioned as an addition to the estimated cost of the improvement at Ballard Pier.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Aug. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 13th Aug. 1897.	For week ending 13th Aug. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 13th Aug. 1896.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	13	297	14	375
" out of " ..	16	305	17	391
" transported ..	9	157	14	284
" attended to ..	2	45	..	40
" warped ..	1	21	3	16

KONKAN SCARCITY AND THE INFLUX OF FAMINE-STRICKEN INTO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Sir James Campbell's report to the Municipal Commissioner has now clearly proved that the scarcity in the Konkan districts has been much more severe than what it has been officially represented to be. The apparent cause of the complete stoppage of the influx in July was that the people could then get work in their own districts, as that was the time for transplanting the young seedlings. There are still two months before the new crops will be ready for harvesting, and till then the majority of the agriculturists will feel the pinch of famine rather too keenly. In most of the talukas of the Konkan districts the cultivators are in the habit of borrowing unhusked rice for the last two or three months of the rainy season from the sowkars at a fixed rate of interest, but this year the sowkars having received very little from their tenants, could hardly afford to advance any quantity to the agriculturists, and hence the latter have to find some means of subsistence. I am informed that some very poor people in the Alibag taluka, who for obvious reasons cannot come to Bombay, have been managing to sustain life on vegetables and a kind of grass that grows there in this season. Others again live on the chaff of wheat which some people have taken there from Bombay for sale. A large member of people have sold or pawned everything they had and tried to keep together body and soul. Rangoon rice of the value of more than thirty thousand rupees was taken to the ports of the Alibag taluka from Bombay during the last few months, and similarly large quantities were also taken to the various talukas of the Ratnagiri district, while very little rice was imported to Bombay from Alibag. All these facts go to show that the output of the Konkan districts was miserably low and that the majority of the people could manage to live only by borrowing. Various private works were opened by well-to-do landlords, and these also enabled the people to pull on for some time. In the Pen taluka some three to four hundred of starving Kathawatis are daily provided with food by a generous gentleman, Mr. Sathe. The *Dnyan Prakash* publishes information as to this, and I have ascertained the truth of it from an independent source. It is a matter of great regret that Government gave up somewhat abruptly the inquiries they had ordered to be instituted in the economical condition of the people in Alibag and other talukas, for had they made these inquiries, they would have known where help was much needed, and would have been spared the trouble of using stringent and coercive measures to realise the land revenue. The effect of these measures is said to have been that Government were able to collect more revenue in this year of scarcity than in ordinary years. The outstanding balance for the whole Presidency by the end of May last was said to be something like thirty lakhs of rupees less than that for the preceding year! The Government were so far satisfied with the wealth of the Konkan districts that it seems they did not think it necessary to make any large *takavi* advances in these districts. Several applications for such loans in the Alibag taluka still remain under consideration. I am sure that had these advances been made there would have been more work for those in need of it.

The generous proposal of the Plague Committee and the Municipality of Bombay to provide the helpless people with work and wages deserves the greatest commendation. But I think the proposal to accommodate these people out of Bombay would be still more commendable. It would prevent overcrowding in Bombay and the consequent danger to the health of the city, and at the same time be the means of doing permanent good to the mofussil districts. In one of his communications Mr. A. T. Crawford suggested that if the immense quantity of rainwater running into the sea through the innumerable brooklets in the Konkan districts be collected in large reservoirs at the foot of hills, the possibility of famine in the Konkan would be wholly averted. The suggestion is an admirable one, and in one of my letters to you some months ago I tried to specially draw the attention of the authorities to it. I am tempted to repeat my suggestion once again. The work of erecting the reservoirs would have been much simpler during dry weather, but a resourceful Government can find no difficulty in arranging for any work at any time. The greatest difficulty in the way would no doubt be the question of housing the labourers, who coming from long distances will have to be accommodated on the spots where works would be undertaken. I think that suitable sheds with thatched roofs and wooden floors can be conveniently erected for the labourers to lie down upon, while their kitchens can be kept quite apart from these sheds. The difficulty of erecting such sheds cannot in many respects be considered greater in the mofussil than in Bombay. The materials no doubt would have to be taken in some cases from Bombay. This difficulty tided over, the rest of the work can easily done. If larger works cannot be undertaken now, at least minor works such as those suggested by the people of Alibag in their petitions to the Collector may be locally undertaken, and perhaps one or two large works may be opened somewhere in the neighbourhood of Bombay for the immigrants of other than the Konkan districts. At any rate, it would not be impracticable to arrange for throwing up large bunds across some of the brooklets and prevent the water from running into the sea. The water collected during the next two months, if not needed for the rice crops, will serve another purpose and be a source of income to Government. In the Alibag and other talukas near Bombay large quantities of sugarcane, onions, melons, chillies, and various vegetables can be easily grown in the fields after the rice crop has been gathered, if there be sufficient water. The experiment of making these water reservoirs can, it seems, be safely tried in talukas adjoining Bombay.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewady, Aug. 23. R. L. GHARAT.

PLAGUE IN THE SATARA DISTRICT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to give your readers a description of the havoc committed by the bubonic plague at Karad, as the public have no means to know the same, owing to the fact, that the Karad newspapers have stopped publication for the present. The plague commenced at Karad early in July last, and in the beginning there were five or six cases per day.

As soon as our popular Collector, Mr. Winchester, became cognisant of the fact, he ordered his Assistant, Mr. Clements, to proceed to Karad, with very kind and suitable instructions to make the necessary arrangements to check the progress of the plague. The people of Karad, whose minds were already disturbed by vague accounts, published in Poona newspapers some time ago regarding the Poona plague operations, began to leave Karad in numbers before the arrival of the Assistant Collector, thinking that similar strict measures would be adopted at Karad. But to the great surprise of the remaining people of Karad, Mr. Clements made the arrangements regarding segregation, plague hospital, and particularly inspection, to the great satisfaction of the public. The house-to-house inspection was so long entrusted to the school-masters of Karad, but as the number of daily mortality was increased from 25 to 30, the inspection was transferred from the school-masters to the police, who also are paying due regard to the religious customs and manners of the people while inspecting the houses. Surgeon-Lieutenant Kukade and three Hospital Assistants, with a nurse, are posted there, to treat the sick people. Mr. Kukade being well-acquainted with native manners and customs, discharges his duty to the entire satisfaction of the people. It was first anticipated that the plague would be checked very shortly by the strict sanitary arrangements, but the rainy season being a favourable one to the spread of the epidemic, it is increasing every day very rapidly, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made by the Collector and his Second Assistant. It is said by an experienced medical man that Karad will not be free from plague till the next hot season. The population of Karad according to the census of 1891 is nearly 13,000, of which nearly 10,000 people have fled away. Everybody will be surprised to hear that in the present population of about 3,000 the daily mortality and attacks are 25 and 35 respectively from which it appears that the epidemic at Karad is of a more virulent type than that of Bombay and Poona. In conclusion, I have great pleasure to say from the present arrangements, that the Karad people have no complaints to make against the strict plague measures at Karad, the credit of which is solely due to our most kind and experienced Collector, Mr. Winchester, and to his Assistant, Mr. Clements, who has resolved to stay in Karad, to supervise personally all the measures, to avoid disaffection among people, till the suppression of the plague.—Yours, &c.,

N. R. BHAGWAT,
Thakurdwar, Aug. 22. Conciliator of Karad.

CHOLERA AT DHOBIE TALAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—Though your correspondent "Epidemic" has sung a warning note, no preventive steps have yet been taken either by the civil authorities for the protection of the civic population or by the military authorities for the protection of the sons of Mars. Men are dying like sheep, and as a preventive of the epidemic spreading to the surrounding localities and the innocent wayfarers catching it, the 1st Marine Lane should at once be placed under quarantine, the persons suffering from the epidemic removed to the Epidemic Hospital and their places of habitation thoroughly fumigated and disinfected by strong disinfectants. The lane is used as a short cut by students and railway passengers, and in order that they may not catch the epidemic and spread it among other people they should be prevented from passing through this lane. The house-to-house visitation is unknown in the locality, and no Justice of the Peace or any Police or Health Officer cares to pay even a flying visit to this locality. If the authorities are regardless of what is going on in a locality on the verge of the Esplanade and close to the European quarters in the Marine Lines, what could be expected of the state of other localities in the heart of the thickly populated city I leave the public to judge?

Aug. 21. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

RUDYARD KIPLING'S LAST BUT ONE.

PHARAOH AND THE SERGEANT.

. . . . Consider that the meritorious services of the Sergeant instructors attached to the Egyptian Army have been inadequately acknowledged. . . . To the excellence of their work is mainly due the great improvement that has taken place in the soldiers of H. H. the Khedive.—"Extract from letter."

Said England unto Pharaoh, "I must make a man of you,
That will stand upon his feet and play the game;
That will Maxim his oppressor as a Christian ought to do."
And she sent old Pharaoh Sergeant Whatisname.
It was not a Duke nor Earl nor yet a Viscount—
It was not a big brass General that came;
But a man in "khaki" kit who could handle men a bit,
With his bedding labelled Sergeant Whatisname.

Said England unto Pharaoh, "Tho' at present singing small,
You shall hum a proper tune before it ends,"
And she introduced old Pharaoh to the Sergeant once for all,
And left 'em in the desert making friends.
It was not a Crystal Palace nor Cathedral;
It was not a public-house of common fame;
But a piece of red-hot sand, with a palm on either hand,
And a little hut for Sergeant Whatisname.

Said England unto Pharaoh, "You've had miracles before,
When Aaron struck your rivers into blood;
But if you watch the Sergeant he can show you something more.
He's a charm for making riflemen from mud."
It was neither Hindustani, French, nor Coptic;
It was odds and ends and leavings of the same,
Translated by a stick (which is really half the trick),
And Pharaoh hearkened to Sergeant Whatisname.

(There were years that no one talked of; there were times of horrid doubt—
There was faith and hope and whacking and despair—
While the Sergeant gave the cautions and he combed old Pharaoh out,
And England didn't look to know nor care.
That is England's awful way o' doing business—
She would serve her God or Gordon just the same—
For she thinks her Empire still is the Strand and Holborn Hill,
And she didn't think o' Sergeant Whatisname.)

Said England to the Sergeant, "You can let my people go!"
(England used 'em cheap and nasty from the start)
And they entered 'em at Firkeh on a most astonished foe—
But the Sergeant he had hardened Pharaoh's heart
That was broke, along of all the Plagues of Egypt,
Three thousand years before the Sergeant came—
And he mended it again in a little more than ten,
So Pharaoh fought like Sergeant Whatisname!

It was wicked-bad campaigning (cheap and nasty from the first),
There was heat and dust and coolie work and sun,
There were vipers, flies and sandstorms, there was cholera and thirst,
But Pharaoh done the best he ever done.
Down the desert, down the railway, down the river,
Like the Israelites from bondage so he came,
'Tween the clouds o' dust and fire to the land of his desire,
And his Moses it was Sergeant Whatisname!

We are eating dirt in handfuls for to save our daily bread,
Which we have to buy from those that hate us most,
And we must not raise the money where the Sergeant raised the dead,
And it's wrong and bad and dangerous to boast,
But he did it on the cheap and on the quiet,
And he's not allowed to forward any claim—
Though he drilled a black man white, though he made a mummy fight,
He will still continue Sergeant Whatisname—
Private, Corporal, Colour-Sergeant, and Instructor—
But the everlasting miracle's the same.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 22.

Barren, Surgn Lt Col, Bo Sappers and Miners, on Field Service, from Kirkee.

August 22.

Wills, Surgn Major, Bo A M S, on leave, from England.
Hood, Lt, Bengal, Manchester Regt, from leave, from England.
Griffiths, Lt, Bengal, Norfolk Regt, on exchange, from England.
Bolland, Lt, Bengal, 16th B I, from leave, from England.
Robinson, Lt Col, Bengal, Shropshire L I, on leave, from Sitapur.
Colvin, Lt, Punjab, R E, from leave, from England.
Bright, Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, from leave, from England.
Brock, Col, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, from leave, from England.
Dowds, Lt, Punjab, R W Kent, from leave, from England.
Cadell, Major, Punjab, 38th Dogras, from leave, from England.
Worlledge, Major, Punjab, 35th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Moore, Lt, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Ranken, Capt, Punjab, 24th P I, from leave, from England.
Gunning, Lt, Punjab, 35th Sikhs, from leave, from England.
Tomkins, Lt, Punjab, 38th Dogras from leave, from England.
Davies, Capt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Major, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, from leave, from England.
Codrington, Lt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, from leave, from England.
Bogle, Lt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides, from leave, from England.
Style, Capt, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, to rejoin, from leave, from England.
Lowe, Capt, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, to rejoin, from leave, from England.
Busk, Lt, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, to rejoin, from leave, from England.
Hothaux, Capt, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, to rejoin from leave, from England.
Western, Major, Punjab, R W Kent Regt, to rejoin, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—August 22.

Worledge, Major, Punjab, 35th Sikhs, to rejoin, to Malakand.
Cadell, Major, Punjab, 38th Dogras, on duty to Malakand.
Davies, Capt, Punjab, Q O Corps of guides to join to Malakand.
Campbell, Major, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides to join to Malakand.
Bogler, Lt, Punjab, Q O Corps of Guides to join to Malakand.
Codrington, Lt, Punjab Q O Corps of Guides, to join to Malakand.
Style, Capt, Punjab 1st R W Kent Regt, to join to Malakand.
Lowe, Capt, Punjab 1st R W Kent Regt, to join to Malakand.
Moore, Lt, Punjab 45th Sikhs, to join to Malakand.
Rankin, Capt, Punjab 24th P I, on duty to Malakand.
Bush, Lt, 1st R W Kent Regt, to join to Amandara.
Bright, Lt, Punjab the Buffs, to rejoin to Malakand.
Calvin, Lt, Punjab R E, on duty to Rawal Pindi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—Surgn Capt J E Brogden, A M S, 19th July 1897, Surgn Capt H A Bray, A M S, 25th July, 1897, Surgn Capt E S Clark, M B, A M S, 9th July, 1897, Surgn Capt M Boyle, M B, A M S, 8th July, 1897, Surgn Lieut P Evens, M B, A M S, 30th July, 1897, Surgn Lieut A E Milner, A M S, 30th June, 189 , and Surgn Lieut N R J Rainier, I M S, Bengal 21st June, 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of the following officers employed on famine duty in Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which they made over charge of their duties:—Lieut T P C Smith, The Queen's Own (R W K Regt), Lieut R M Battye, 6th (Prince of Wales') Regt of Bengal Cavy, Lieut C Kaye, 21st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, Lieut G R Cassels, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy, Lieut W M Grimley, 40th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, Lieut A E McBarnet, 5th Regt of Punjab Cavy, and Lieut S K B Rice, 35th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surgn Shaikh Muhammad Hussain, Her Britannic Majesty's Vice Consul at Jeddah, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Sept 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Surgn Major R W E H Nicholson, A M S, in medical charge of the Station Hospital, Nowgong, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 8th July 1897.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Signor Cavaliere Giovanni Lang, Vice Consul, to hold charge of the Italian Consulate at Aden, during the absence of Signor Cavaliere V Bienenfeld.

Major F C Pears, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt L Impey, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 1st (offg Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted as Politicalal Agent in Alwar.

Capt A F Bruce, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 3rd offg 1st class, is posted as First Assistant to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere Merwara.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E Laycock as Acting Consul for Denmark at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr F C Fabricius.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Surgn Capt W Henvey, I M S, Bengal, offg Residency Surgn and ex officio Asst to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia, m c for six months.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt I Phillips, 1st Battn. 5th Gurkha Rifle, Regiment, unpaid Attache in the Adjt Genl's Dept, to officiate as Asst Secy vice Capt C H Selwyn, on leave, dated 10th Aug 1897.

Major C V B Kuper, R A, is appointed Supt Presidency Remount Depot, Calcutta, from the 16th June 1897, vice Col J L Hunt, resigned.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut R P W Quin, R S Regt, offg wing officer, 27th Regt of Madras Infy, 31st July 1897, Second Lieut H L C Turner, Hampshire Regt, offg wing officer, 22nd Regt of Bombay Infy, 24th July 1897, and Second Lieut J D Stirling, King's Own Scottish Borderers, offg wing officer, 18th Regt of Madras Infy, 29th July 1897.

Col F B J Jerrard, British Service, Asst Adjt Genl, temporary, Army Head Quarters, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brgdr Genl while so employed, vice Bgdr Genl W P Symons, C B, and in relief of Bgdr Genl P D Jeffreys, C B, appointed to command the 2nd Brigade, Malakhand Field Force, dated 3rd Aug 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—Major M C Cooke-Collis, 6th July 1897.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Lieut—Second Lieut F Adams, 3rd Aug 1897.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to H M's approval:—Major Genl J E Waller, Genl List Bengal Infy, 11th Aug 1897, and Surg Lieut Col S L Dobie, I M S Madras, 6th July 1897.

Hony Surg Capt S Chalke, Senior Asst Surg, Indian Subordinate, Medical Dept, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th April 1897, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Capt P O'Donnell, Depy Commissary, Military Works Dept, Barrack Master, 1st class, Deolali, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th Sept 1897.

REWARDS—GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of H E the Viceroy's Body Guard is granted a medal inscribed "For meritorious service," with annuity, under the provisions of clause 61, India Army Circulars, 1890:—No 5, Dafadar Muhammad Jan, vice Kot-Dafadar Abdul Karim, Aden Troop, transferred to the pension establishment.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—Second Lieut W Pickford to be Capt, to complete the establishment. A T Peppe, Gentleman, to be Lieut, to complete the establishment. G S Hayes, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Thomas, promoted, and A W O Davys, Gentleman, to be Second Lieut, vice Sterndale, promoted.

Assam Valley Light Horse—Second Lieut F W Collins to be Lieut, with effect from the 11th June 1897, vice Wright, resigned.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—W H Lovegrove, Gent, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 14th Aug 1897, vice Dobbie, resigned.

2nd Cadet, Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifles—Second Lieut F W Newton to be, Lieut vice Cooper, promoted.

E I Ry Vol Rifles—Lieut A T Devon to be Capt, vice Pent, promoted, Second Lieut A Doggett to be Lieut, vice Huddleston, prpmoted, Second Lieut J H Burnand to be Lieut, vice Leslie, promoted, and Second Lieut J C Mitchell to be Lieut, vice Devon, promoted.

Moulmein Vol Rifles—Surgn Capt R H Nailer, Unattached List, resigns his commission, and in G G O No 648 of 1897 for Robert Peel Wilcox "read" Richard Peel Wilcox.

Agra Vol Rifles—J McC Wright, Gentl, to be Lieut, with effect from the 11th Aug 1897, vice Hastings, resigned.

Rohilkhand Vol Rifles—Sec Lieut A Hearsey to be Lieut, with effect from the 14th Aug 1897, vice Meston, transferred.

Presidency Vol Rifle Battalion—Major Hony Lieut Col, J Binning, V D, to be Lieut Col, to complete the establishment. A Pevice, Gentl, to be Sec Lieut, vice Harper, promoted, and W H Johnstone, Gentl, to be Sec Lieut, vice Hunter, promoted.

MEDAL AND DECORATIONS.

H E the Govr Genl of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 clause 101, India Army Circulars of 1894:—G I P Ry Vol Rifles—Lieut Col R L Trevithick, and Capt Hony Major J Garratt.

MARINE DEPATMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave on medical certificate:—Lieut W G Windham, R I M, for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut B H Rooke, R E, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, are temporarily replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment on Field Service.

The services of Lieut H G Joly de Lotbiniere, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Dept, temporarily employed in the Public Works Dept, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr A B Gatherer, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secy to the Govt in the Public Works Dept, with the temporary rank of Chief Engr, 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th July 1897, during the absence of Mr H J Richard, on furlough, [or until further orders.

Mr J T Rollo, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 26th July 1897, vice Mr Gatherer.

Mr H Marsh, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N W Provinces and Oudh is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th July 1897, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr R A Cordner, or until further orders.

Mr C R T Balston, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is granted furlough on medical certificate out of India for eighteen months under article 340a, Civil Service Regulations.

Mr H W Conduitt, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.

Mr W E Curry, Govt Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is, pending arrival of Mr H W Conduitt, appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, in addition to his own duties.

Mr F P Dunne, Depy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is appointed to the charge of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Rajputana and Central India.

The services of Major H F Chesney, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, Punjab, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Dept for Field Service, with effect from the 16th July 1897.

Col R R Pulford, C I E, R E, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engr and Secy to that Govt in the Public Works Dept, Buildings and Roads Branch, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th July 1897, during the absence of Mr C W Odling, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr G R McDowell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as a Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd July 1897, vice Col R R Pulford, C I E, R E.

The services of Major J G Lutyens, R E Supernumerary Exec Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, temporarily employed in the Public Works Dept, Punjab, on Famine Relief Works, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

The services of Second Lieut M R Elles, R E, temporarily employed in the Public Works Dept, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(*Assam Gazette*, August 14.)

Furlough on medical certificate for three months under article 340a of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr A M Long, Asst Conservr of Forests, in extension of the leave granted in Notification No 1420G, dated the 26th Feb 1897.

The services of Capt L W P East, R A, D S O, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, by the Govt of India, Military Dept, for employment in the Public Works Dept for two months, with effect from the 1st July, 1897.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, August 21.)

Mr J F Bradbury, Dist and Sessions Judge Hooghly, is allowed furlough for fourteen months, under article 340b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Mr A E Staley, Dist and Sessions Judge Rajshahi, on furlough, is appointed to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Hughly, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J F Bradbury, or until further orders.

Mr G A Davis, Offg Supt of Jail Manufactures, is allowed leave for three months under article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th Aug, 1897.

Mr P Donaldson, Supt of the Presidency Jail, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Supt of the Central Jail, Alipore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr A D Larymore, or until further orders.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th August, compared with the Statement of 7th August, 1897:—

Liabilities.	Aug 7. Rs.	Aug. 31. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,32,558	58,51,747
Do. do. at Branches	15,39,493	14,74,302
Other Deposits	3,15,23,688	3,23,35,482
Post Bills	4,315	6,662
Credits, undrawn	16,05,649	14,33,223
Rs...	5,60,45,903	5,75,01,396
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,31,32,145	1,35,92,778
Other authorised Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	44,12,397	42,48,534
Loans do. do. do.	60,22,769	70,90,865
Bills Discounted and purchased	57,67,398	50,63,087
Dead Stock	4,13,384	4,13,385
Stamps and Stationery	18,336	18,865
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,05,789	2,53,541
Cash	2,23,50,738	2,30,97,534
Rs..	5,60,45,903	5,75,01,396

OPIUM REVENUE.

The following is the Opium Revenue of the 11th August 1897, compared with the Estimates for the year 1897-98.

Latest Month.

	In Aug. 1897. Bengal. Rs.	In July 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	34,93,750	15,00,000	49,93,750
Actual	34,26,625	14,07,600	48,34,225
Better than Estimate	......	...	......
Worse than Estimate	67,125	92,400	1,59,525

Five Sales of Bengal Opium and four months' Pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of August 1897. Bengal. Rs.	To end of July 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	1,74,68,750	45,00,000	2,19,68,750
Actual	1,72,81,300	41,79,300	2,14,60,600
Better than Estimate	......	......	......
Worse than Estimate	1,87,450	3,20,700	5,08,150

DIVINE SERVICE.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH MALABAR HILL.
Tuesday, August 24.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world, on bottles, 1s. 1½d. and upwards.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Cleaver's Terebene Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

In addition to the "submarine boat," there are also submarine plungers, which are lowered to great depths for observation of the sea-bottom as captive balloons are raised into the air. One of these, invented by M. Bazin, has been useful in exploring the galleons of Vigo, and another, the "Travailleur sous-marin," of Signor Piatti del Pozzo, promises to do still better. It is intended to go down 1,500 feet, where the pressure of water is about 50 atmospheres, or 750 lbs. on the square inch. For this purpose it is nearly spherical in shape and built of ribbed metal and is, therefore, not unlike the "palla nautica," or "nautical balloon," of Signor Balsamello, which was tried at Civita Vecchia, and afterwards dropped.

The "submarine toiler" is equipped with levers, grapnels, and other tools, which can be worked from the interior. Although it is lowered to the bottom by a chain, it is not altogether inert, but has three screw propellers on different sides, which enable it to move about at the end of its cable, and to turn on itself. Stout windows or portholes permit the operator to see what is around him. The screws and implements are worked by electricity supplied from accumulators, which also illuminate the interior. The diver can speak with the ship or shore above by telephone. The electricity required might be supplied from the ship or shore itself, and in any case powerful submarine searchlights to illuminate the bottom can be worked from above. Should the chain part the new "diving bell" can rise to the surface of itself. The device has been constructed by M. Delisle, but, of course, its efficacy can only be demonstrated by actual trials.

A French scientific journal objects to the application of the Rontgen rays to detect smuggled articles at the Customs on the ground that it is of little use, and only gives very unsatisfactory results. Lace inserted in a pile of handkerchiefs and tobacco properly packed, does not reveal itself to the rays. A lining of metal foil in a trunk baffles the search. In fact, the rays would require special boxes and packing in order to be of much service. The writer seems to think that searching the person of a traveller with the rays (supposing that traveller did not object) might result in the discovery of lurking maladies, and, moreover, as the rays act injuriously on the issues of the body, might lead to an action for damages. On the whole, our contemporary is of opinion that the best remedy would be to suppress the troublesome "octroi" in France altogether.

Some time ago we mentioned that the "X" rays had wrought a cure of consumption in a French youth, and we have now to add that another case of acute tuberculosis has been treated with success in France by Drs. Chantelope, Descomps, and Rouillies. After 30 applications of the rays, 9 in front and 21 at the back of the lungs, the patient is almost cured. No other medicine was given.

The skulls recently discovered at Brandon, in Suffolk, are of several types: some resemble the new stone age "long barrow" skulls, which are long in shape, while others are broad in shape, but are not the broad skulls of the "round barrows." The newly-discovered broad skulls appear to have belonged to a fairly widespread "Romano-British" type. Among the long skulls are some like the "Row-Grave type" of Germany, and the "low-crowned" type of Batavia (Holland). It is known that in 372 A.D. some Alemannic Bucinobantes came from Mainz, and they appear to have settled at Buckenham, in Norforlk, 20 miles from Brandon. Only one Saxon skull was found. On the whole, the evidence of the Brandon skulls goes to show that a people of mixed race occupied the district prior to the Anglo-Saxon invasion; that, in fact, Teutonic types inhabited this part of England (the old "Saxon Shore") before the Romans left, if not even before they came to the country, which is very probable.

Dr. Harry Campbell, in his work on the "Therapeutical Aspects of Talking, &c," says that as the respiratory movements have wide-reaching effects, talking, singing, laughing, and such acts have an important influence on the health. If the instinct of a child to cry out is repressed, the child is likely to suffer. It should be limited, but not suppressed altogether. "Let the child cry" may be sound advice for a weak, contracted chest, and other evils may result from stopping it. They should also be allowed to chatter and sing like birds the first thing in the morning. Boys at play and young men out for a holiday also shout and sing instinctively, and it probably does them good, though it is rather trying to the nerves of cultivated persons, more especially authors.

Talk is stimulating, especially if accompanied by gesture. It enables barristers, politicians, and others to dispense with some ordinary exercise, and Dr. Campbell believes it conducive to longevity. It is beneficial in certain forms of heart disease, such as the dilation of the heart. Shouting favours the development of the lungs, and accelerates the circulation of blood and lymph. Groaning, shrieking outbursts of passion, and irritability, relieve the nerves and promote health. Dr. Campbell seems to think that even swearing may be justified from a physiological point of view. Joyous songs are stimulating, and singing is so good for the health that Dr. Campbell recommends it whenever there is an opportunity. It is particularly good for defective chests and chronic heart disease. Laughter needs no recommendation. Women who find relief in tears are said to keep their youth longer than those who respress them. "Give sorrow words" is wisdom. Sighing promotes aeration of the blood; and itself is often caused by shallow breathing. Yawning, also caused by shallow breathing, and sleepiness, as well as quiescence of the muscles, is also good for the blood.

A correspondent of the "Electrical Review" has found that ordinary table-knives are often magnetised, and that the point of the blade appears to be always a "north" pole. Why it should be north pole is not easy to see, for such knives lie in all directions with regard to the magnetism of the earth. Several hundred knives at places wide apart were examined by the writer.

Dr. Romei Martini in the "Rendiconti" of the Royal Institute of Lombardy, shows that variations of wind pressure in storms affect the level of water in wells, a fact which throws light on the popular notion that the sudden rise or fall of water in a well is a sign of coming bad weather.

Mr. Thomes Andrew, C.E., has shown that steel rails sometimes break down owing to fine hairlike cracks in the metal. These appear to be caused by the action of the carriage wheels. Some of them may be due to the rolling in manufacture. It was formerly supposed that vibration caused a "fatigue" of the metal, but such an explanation of the rupture of rails requires further investigation.

A new telegraph ship, the Contre-Amiral Caubet, has been built for the "Compagnie des Cables Telegraphiques." She is a screw steamer over 300 feet long and of 2,355 tons. A special picking up gear will enable her to lift and repair cables in 2,800 to 3,000 fathoms. She can carry 1,300 tons of cable, or about 800 miles, and is lighted by electricity.

M. Marius Otto has discovered that ozone produces phosporescence, or, rather, luminescence when in contact with water containing animal or vegetable matter. His observations were recently brought before the Academie des Sciences, Paris, and have a bearing on the phosphorescence of the sea.

More than twenty-one million pounds sterling represents the sum annually wasted on an average during the past five years in promoting companies that gave no return to the shareholders.

"It may be asked," writes a racing correspondent, "why the Goodwood meeting with all its natural advantages and distinguished patronage is rapidly declining in favour with owners of horses and the racing becoming of less general interest each year. The reply to this query is very simple, and it may be summed up in the saying that those who do not sow cannot be expected to reap. The Duke of Richmond, as the proprietor of the course, has always kept the management of it in his own hands, and he is far too conservative, in sporting as well as in political matters, to march with the times and to provide handsome endowments for the principal stakes which have been associated with Goodwood meeting since the early part of the century. At other meetings a more liberal policy has been pursued, and with the happiest results, but the Goodwood programme may be said, with out disrespect, to consist in the main of 'Plates with nothing on them.' There is no reason why such should be the case, for, apart from the fact that the Duke of Richmond derives a large profit from the meeting, even as it is at present, he would, by bringing it into line with the modern fixtures, make it at once more interesting to the public and more remunerative to himself. It would not be fair to draw a comparison between Ascot and Goodwood, for the former meeting, with its almost inexhaustible resources, must always possess attractions greater than any other for owners of horses, but there is no reason why the Goodwood programme should not be considerably reinforced, in which event we might, no doubt, see horses as good as those which used to run there contesting the old established races which still keep their place in the programme, but have been nearly starved to death. A delusive attempt was made to improve the character of the Goodwood Cup by declaring it to be of the value of eight instead of three hundred pounds, but as the extra money was raised by taking it out of the pocket of those who entered horses, there is little probability that the contest will be more interesting than it has been of recent years."

LOSS OF THE ADEN.

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

At the Town Hall, Westminster, on August 5 the official Board of Trade inquiry was opened into the wreck of the P. and O. steamer Aden on the reef known as Ras Radressa, to the east of the Island of Socotra, near the southern entrance to the Red Sea, on June 9, whereby serious loss of life was the result. Mr. Marsham, Wreck Commissioner, presided, and was assisted by Capt. E. Brooks, Capt. Dyer, R. N., and Capt. Ronaldson, as nautical assessors.—Mr. Mansel Jones, Q. C., and Mr. Radcliffe appeared on behalf of the Board of Trade, the P. and O. Company being represented by Mr. Lawson Walton, Q. C., and Mr. Baden Powell; while Mr. Keeble appeared on behalf of the relatives of Mrs. Smyth, one of the passengers who lost her life in one of the steamer's boats.

Mr. Mansel Jones, in opening the proceedings, said the Aden was almost a new vessel, having been built at Middlesbrough in 1893. Her gross measurement was 3,955 tons, and she carried a crew of 83 all told, of whom 23 were Englishmen and the rest Lascars. She was commanded by Capt. Hill, R. N. R., who had been in the company's service since 1874, while all her officers were men of experience. He might mention that Capt. Hill, while in command of the Aden, had passed the island of Socotra 15 times while Mr. Carden, the chief officer, had, while in the company's service, passed it no fewer than 60 times. The Aden, which had come from Yokohama and several Chinese ports, left Colombo on 1st June, having then on board 34 passengers, of whom 14 were children and three Chinese ayahs. He regretted to state that of the officers the only survivors were the third and fourth engineers, who would be called in due course. In leaving Colombo a course was steered for Cape Guardafui, the captain estimating that the set of the current would take him to the northward of Socotra. At 2·40 a.m. on 9th June the vessel struck heavily and at once began to fill, the boilers being put out in 10 minutes and the electric lights extinguished. The engineers on duty went on deck, and found that seas were breaking over the ship, three of the port boats being swept away at once. At daylight one of the starboard boats, while being lowered with three men in it, was swept away. Mr. Carden, chief officer, jumped overboard with a line to reach her, but was drowned. Another boat, with the second officer and 12 men, was lowered with a view of picking up the first, but neither of them was ever seen again. Only one boat now remained, and into this 17 passengers and a crew were put, but, after leaving the ship she was never seen again. Of those remaining on board, the captain, whose leg was broken, and eight of the passengers were swept away by the seas, leaving only ten Europeans on board—Mr. and Mrs. Gillett and child, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce and child, Mr. Cave, Mr. Valpy, and the third and fourth engineers, together with two of the Ayahs and about 30 Lascars. The survivors, after a time, succeeded inreaching the cabin, and there remained for 17 days untill rescued by the Indian steamer Mayo, and taken to Aden. Counsel then proceeded to read the sailing directions &c., showing the set of the currents in the neighbourhood of Socotra, which, he remarked, were in places very strong and in others varying in direction. Evidence was called.

Mr. F. D. Barnes, managing director of the P. and O. Company, and registered owner of the Aden, gave evidence as to the construction of the vessel and the personnel of the crew. Extra coal was taken on board at Colombo and carried on deck, because she was not to call at Aden. She should have reached Suez on June 19th, but they heard she had not done so, and that there was a steamer on shore off Socotra; but she was reported to have two funnels, whereas the Aden had only one. By June 22 they concluded that the Aden must have broken down, so they telegraphed to Bombay for the Rohilla to go in search of her along the Arabian coast, to which she would probably drift. The Mayo was also sent from Aden to look for her and two other of the company's vessels were dispatched on a similar errand. They were, however, not anxious for the safety of the vessel, as one of the fastest steamers they knew had taken nine days from Colombo to Aden on account of the strong monsoon.

Capt. Andrews, of the P. and O. steamer Sunda, was then called. He said he was warned to look out for the Aden, and went as near Socotra as he thought safe, and only saw a wreck breaking up, with seas washing over the mastheads. He wished to say one thing, and that was that he could not believe, as had been stated that morning, that Capt. Hill or any other master in the P. and O. Company or out of it, would shape a course from Colombo direct for Cape Guardafui, especially in the south-west monsoon. He maintained that to shape direct for Guardafui was giving a very large allowance for a northerly set of current to pass well north of Socotra. The Aden would have been perfectly clear two miles further north. Naturally, without being able to get sights anyone would give Socotra a wider berth than otherwise.

By Capt. Dyer: A light on the point Ras Radressa, near where the Aden was last, if of sufficient power—say, visible at 25 miles—would be of great assistance to navigation, as there was often a haze prevailing, and no sights could be obtained.

Thomas A. White, late third engineer of the Aden, said when he went on deck at midnight on 8th June the ship was rolling considerably. About 2.50 he felt distinct shocks, and received the order to "stop." Water immediately began to rush in, and 10 minutes afterwards they all had to go on deck. It was very dark, and seas were breaking over the port side. They all sheltered on the starboard side, under the hurricane deck. He saw the chief mate jump overboard to reach the boat that had drifted away. He also saw one of the starboard boats full of passengers and crew capsize. A boat containing the third and fourth officers, first and second engineers, a European crew, and some passengers got clear of the ship, but boat disappeared, and he saw no more of her or those in her. That was in the fore-noon. He then saw Capt. Hill go into the chartroom. Soon after he came out, was washed up and down the deck, and got his leg smashed.

The inquiry is proceeding when the mail left.

Commenting on the official inquiry into the circumstances attending the total loss of the P. & O. steamer Aden, the Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* discusses the desirability of providing a guiding light to enable mariners to steer clear of the dangers of the east end of the great obstacle (Socotra) lying in the direct course followed by ships in these trades—an obstacle rendered the more terrible during those months of the year when the south-west monsoon is blowing over the waters of the Indian Ocean. This renders the navigation dangerous on account of the boisterous character of the wind raising a sea against which any but first-class boats are practically powerless while there exists another factor, viz., the nature of the atmosphere, which during this season's career is unquestionably a source of great concern to all navigators from the nature of its thickness, as it seems to hold in suspension all the murky moisture and dismal greyness contained in the air on a dirty November day in the city, short of the dense fog. In fact, the horizon is most imperfectly made out in the day-time, is quite indescribable in the early hours of the evening, and when night sets in, which in these latitudes it does with wonderful rapidity, from within a few yards of the ship's side to the zenith all appears as one back impenetrable pall. How land can be descried under such circumstances is indeed a mystery unsolved by the navigator, and while he may make what he considers ample provision in the laying off of his courses, from all eccentricities of current, known and unknown, the time occasionally comes when it is found, only too late, that human calculations are set at defiance by the forces of Nature, which know no confines and refuse to be plotted down either in speed or direction with any degree of accuracy or reliability. The current charts of the Arabian Sea make an interesting study, and should be glanced at as an educational help by all who uphold the theory of greater safety of navigation without the assistance of lights. We have before dealt with the question of additional lights for the southern portion of the Red Sea, and advocated the placing of a light on Socotra long before the P. and O. Company added the Aden to its fleet. It is therefore with feelings of the strongest conviction that we give publicity to the opinions expressed by the shipmasters whose province it is to command ships trading regularly across the Arabian Sea, and who therefore, may be expected to express on this point opinions that are incontrovertible. At the meeting presided over by Mr. Ritchie, acting agent of the P. and O. Company, some 43,000 tons of shipping engaged in regular trades were represented, and if this undoubtedly strong representation be met with that reception accorded many other bodies, then most of the uncharitable epithets that have been heaped upon Government officialdom from time to time may be considered as specially applicable to the one department which should have first and foremost in mind the safety of ocean travellers, as, indeed, may be considered is the case judging from the list of requirements to be complied with in the M. S. A., 1894, as applying to passenger and emigrant ships. If such care is taken of individuals in the event of a calamity, how much more then should attention be paid to the rendering more remote the possibility of the wholesale loss of life by placing lights or signals where they are adjudged, by those most competent to pass an opinion, necessary in the public interests? It is clearly stated by our correspondent, who was a personal friend of the unfortunate Captain Hill, of the Aden, that that commander had years ago told him "that he always steered to go well north of Socotra, as all prudent masters would do, and I feel quite certain," writes this shipmaster, "that he was doing the same this voyage, as we have Captain Lycell's report, who passed him on the 7th of June, to prove this."

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"I am, yours truly, KATHARINE RAMSEY.

"P.S.—You may publish this, and I will always recommend it if applied to."

A DOCTOR'S OPINION.

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"Upper Norwood, S.E.

"Dr. Bishop has used two bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene,' and feels that it has had a good effect, and is encouraged to use more. Please send two bottles for money enclosed."

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"12 Grove Street, Retford.

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The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS.
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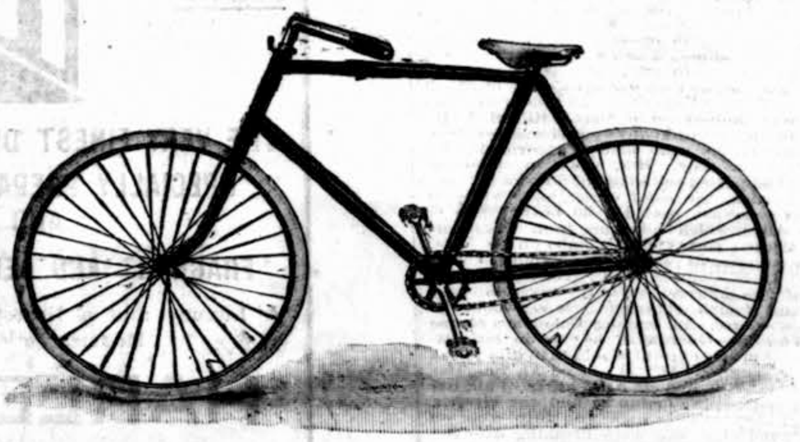

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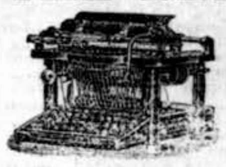

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